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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

U. S. Tackles Growing Debt

Ten Thousand More Bibles

Davis Cup Coming Home

¶ **Until the country can afford** it, President Roosevelt is represented as saying, Congress should go slow on authorizing more expenditure for federal buildings.

A liberal spender both as Governor of New York and as President, he of late has recurred more frequently to his project for achieving a "layman's balance" of the budget.

Two related news items meanwhile shed light on the nation's status as regards debt and solvency.

The gross public debt of the United States on June 30 last amounted to $436.39 per capita. Eight years ago it was $277.23. The current total, federal and state, is $56,000,000,000 in round numbers.

¶ **The other item** looks toward solvency rather than deeper debt. Many State capitals report budgets "out of the red."

The Twentieth Century Fund urgently recommends reduction of the national debt by $1,000,000,000 a year for 10 years. The national debt is now over $36,000,000,000.

But Congress just last Friday overrode the President's veto of a bill extending low rates on farm loans. Cost, $52,000,000 a year.

¶ **Farmers, meanwhile,** are progressing beyond their recent needy condition, to the self-respecting status which has no need for federal handouts.

Nations, like individuals, can succeed in genuine manner only by observing the divine law which establishes plenty for all right activities. This law includes no provision for debt.

Debt is a human invention, a confession of the inadequacy of material sense to sustain existence. Eternal Spirit, God, alone supplies the laws of harmonious adjustment and progressive elimination of debt, available to all men, now. When rightly understood, obeyed, and utilized, the law of Spirit supplies every legitimate human demand.

¶ **The Gideon Society** at its international convention in Asbury Park, N. J., reported distribution of 10,000 more Bibles than in any previous year. Each Bible admonishes, "Owe no man. . . ." Each Bible sets forth the laws of Love and Spirit which make fulfillment of the admonition possible.

¶ **Real prosperity depends on peace,** a British labor leader warns, as armament demands bring a temporary boom to heavy industries.

World chancelleries meanwhile are considering the peace proposal advanced by King Leopold of Belgium for a "World Economics Institute." In Washington the aim is commended, but action by governments, rather than more study, is seen as the need.

Argentina recently signed a trade pact with Czechoslovakia.

The French franc, supported indirectly by the currency policies of Britain and the United States, is holding fairly steady.

¶ **At noon today in North China** the first part of the Japanese ultimatum expired. Chinese troops were required to have withdrawn from the environs of Peiping.

It is not yet clear how far the ultimatum was obeyed, but reports come through of sporadic clashes. Reports of fighting within the Chinese city adjoining the south wall of the main city at Peiping do not sustain early rumors of a Japanese capture of the city.

In Tokyo, the Diet hears Premier Prince Koyoye outline a five-year plan for "expanding the nation's productive power, equalizing international accounts, and readjusting the supply and demand of commodities." He appealed for national unity in the North China crisis.

Foreign Minister Hirota, in an extensive statement of Japan's aims, blamed anti-Japanese policies of China. He insists on Japan's "rights" to share in economic development of North China.

As usual, devotion to peace is given as the motivating ideal behind military aggression. Why does not diplomacy shake off its hypocrisy, its smooth platitudes, its polite knifings—all heritages of an age humanity has largely outgrown in relations of man to man!

¶ **Another example** of diplomatic sparring, with things not always what they seem, finds the Non-intervention Committee at London back where it was more than a week ago. No compromise has been found between the Italian and German demand for recognition of the Rebels as belligerents, and the British-French desire for withdrawal of foreign volunteers first.

Meanwhile over Spain scores of fighting planes meet and many fall. German equipment and crews are among them. The Insurgents have taken Brunete, but have not broken the recent Loyalist salient driven north and west to lift the siege of Madrid.

¶ **The United States** tennis team today won the Davis Cup from Great Britain. Not since 1926 has the bowl-like cup been won on this side of the Atlantic. France held it from 1927 to 1933, and Britain since then.

How Matches Went: Page 1.

Japanese Ultimatum Expires; Civilians Ordered to Safety As Peiping Awaits Outcome

Wide World

Koki Hirota

Foreign Minister of Japan, Who Addressed a Special Session of the Imperial Diet on the Situation in China

Instructions Issued for Americans in Case of Hostilities

PEIPING, July 27 (AP)—A Japanese ultimatum demanding evacuation of all Chinese troops from the area of hostilities to the west expired today.

The Japanese embassy ordered all Japanese and Korean citizens to concentrate at designated centers in the diplomatic quarter by noon—expiration hour for the ultimatum—in anticipation of an attack by troops of the thirty-seventh Chinese division. The United States embassy took extraordinary measures to insure the safety of Americans should hostilities break out.

Thousands of Japanese were flocking into the legation quarter. Fortified refuge posts were being erected through the area. Japanese planes circled low over the city while a detachment of 300 Japanese troops reached the embassy to reinforce the guards already on duty there.

Escorted by Chinese

The Japanese detachment was brought into the foreign quarter under a heavy escort of Chinese troops, after fighting their way into the outer edges of the city through a hand-grenade barrage at the Huangan gate. Two Japanese soldiers were killed and four wounded in the clash while two Chinese were killed and one wounded. Two Japanese newspaper men were reported to have been wounded.

After winning their way into the city, the Japanese barricaded themselves in an ancient temple cemetery, surrounded by thousands of Chinese troops and gendarmes. After parleys, the Chinese escorted them to the embassy.

Chinese declared the Japanese aerial bombardment of Langfang on the railroad to Tientsin yesterday morning killed 1000 Chinese soldiers and civilians. It was this clash that precipitated the present crisis after fighting had been virtually halted for a week under terms of a truce between local military authorities.

Marines Protect Americans

The United States marines issued a circular order to Americans in the former Chinese capital stating that in case of emergency a "warning signal" would be displayed from the top of the huge radio towers on the embassy building. It would be the signal for Americans to go to one of several designated places within the foreign-controlled area. By day, the order declared, the warning would be a blue and white flag; by night, red and white signal lights.

The Japanese ultimatum demanded that all troops of the thirty-seventh division evacuate the vicinity of Wanpingnien, a western suburb of Peiping, and Wanyu Marco Polo bridge, by noon today. By noon tomorrow, the ultimatum decreed, all Chinese troops must have been removed from Peiping itself.

More on the Far Eastern crisis, including Foreign Minister Hirota's speech: Page 3.

Davis Cup Returns To U. S. as Parker And Budge Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 27—The 10-year quest of the famed Davis Cup by the United States ended today when Frank Parker of Milwaukee, Wis., alternate member of the United States tennis team, swept aside Charles Edgar Hare of Great Britain, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Don Budge, America's No. 1 player, defeated Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Parker had been defeated Saturday by Austin in the opening match and Budge evened the score after a dramatic three-set victory over Hare. The United States took the lead yesterday when Budge and Gene Mako won the doubles match from C. R. D. Tuckey and F. H. D. Wilde.

With the United States entering the two singles matches today needing only one victory to regain possession of the trophy, Parker thoroughly vindicated his selection over Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant by decisively defeating his English rival. The final match between Budge and Austin had no bearing on the possession of the trophy.

Back in 1927 the Davis Cup left the United States when Rene Lacoste defeated both Bill Tilden and Bill Johnston, and Henri Cochet won from Johnston at the Germantown Cricket Club. France retained possession of the much-sought-after tennis distinction until 1933 when Fred Perry and Bunny Austin provided the impetus to move the trophy from France to England.

Details of the matches: Sports Page.

U. S. Subsidies Forecast For Sea Air Lines

Kennedy and Bell Attend White House Parley on Aviation

Monopoly Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Direct government subsidies for overseas air lines as well as overseas shipping was being forecast here today as the aftermath of a special White House conference, at which members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Aviation, accompanied by Daniel W. Bell, Director of the Budget, and by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, met with President Roosevelt.

Conferees declined to discuss the subject of the meeting, but the presence of Mr. Kennedy, whose function now is to put America's merchant marine on a direct subsidy basis, and Mr. Bell, who manages the budget, provided an eloquent hint of what was before the meeting.

Some further light on what is contemplated was provided by an official White House explanation that the meeting grew out of the difficulties of developing co-operative international arrangements between government-owned foreign air lines and privately owned American air lines.

Pan American's Place

In this connection it is an old story here that the circumstances surrounding the new trans-Atlantic air service now being opened up jointly by Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways have proved embarrassing to the Administration. Pan American, having already secured a virtual monopoly in the Pacific, has now added another in the Atlantic. While not minimizing in the slightest Pan American's splendid achievement, the appearance has been created of some special fondness for Pan American. This company, incidentally, was the only large air line whose mail contract was not included in the original New Deal cancellation of such contracts.

Because it is a private company, Pan American was able to, and did, obtain an exclusive contract with Imperial Airways previous to any negotiations between this Government and the British Government. It was arranged that Pan American would be the only American air line permitted to land in England. The United States Government can now deny that it has approved a monopoly and can insist that it would be just as helpful to any other American line wishing to fly the Atlantic. But it cannot prevent Pan Ameri-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Larger planes and smaller air fields; Last trip for Cape Town-England sea mail: Page 5.

In The Boston Section:

White trustees hire engineers to check Codman work.
Mayor and Long urge $1,250,000 airport improvements.
Town hit by mill closing, fire and flood comes back.
Brookline school heads deny buildings cost too much.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Delays in Soviet Planting Laid to Party Indecision; Undue Stress on Politics

Red Editor Apologizes For Poor Picture

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 27

The editor of the newspaper, Soviet Art, in a public apology for a bad photograph of Felix Djherjinsky, former Secret Police chief, that he published on the eleventh anniversary of the official's passing, explained today it was not "sabotage," but poor printing.

The newspaper Izvestia had accused the editor of "hostile" journalistic malpractice.

Moscow Organ Ridicules Blaming Weather for Crop Curtailment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Proponents of "state planning" may well be perplexed by the announcement in Soviet newspapers that spring sowing in Soviet Russia's southern regions this year was inexplicably delayed for weeks longer than it should have been, with possible serious losses to crops.

Their perplexity will not be diminished by the official explanation in the Communist newspaper Pravda that this delay occurred because "Communist Party and Government organizations in these regions failed to tackle the problem of sowing; did not take into their hands the operative direction of spring sowing and control over the land departments."

If official statements are to be accepted, millions of Soviet peasants stood idle, with their fields unplanted, while various organizations waited for each other to give authoritative instructions to begin the spring sowing. This curious situation, the Communist newspaper says, was the result of a "mis-interpretation of a decision of the plenum of the party's central committee."

Political Leadership First

The decision mentioned, published on March 9, suggested that Communists had paid too much attention to agriculture and industry, and not enough to political leadership. The newspaper Pravda commented: "It is no secret that many Party secretaries have come to regard themselves as engineers, agronomists, accountants, rather than as political leaders of the masses."

Two weeks after this pronouncement was published, Pravda denounced local Party leaders for failing to direct the spring sowing. "They failed to understand the decision of the Party plenum," declared the Communist organ. "The facts show that many district Party organizations abandoned leadership in economic questions. We must deal a decisive blow to such opportunistic moods. . . . Party leaders must mobilize the masses to carry out spring seeding in time and with due attention to quality."

In a later article, Pravda ridiculed those who attempted to explain the lag in sowing by saying that the weather had been unpropitious. The Communist organ insisted that the weather had been favorable, but less than one-sixth of the area has been sown this year as at the same time last year. The newspaper blamed all the commissariats concerned as well as the Party organizations. It suggested that all these organs had been waiting for the others to issue responsible orders.

Waiting for Orders

Accepting these statements of an official organ at their face value, a curious situation is revealed. Soviet agriculture, having been organized into one vast system, depending upon orders from above for action, has marked time for weeks while responsible organs debated who should give the orders to begin spring sow-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Action by Italy Holds Up New Neutrality Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27—The belief that Italy wants to spin out discussion in the International Non-Intervention Committee until the insurgents have won is strengthened here today as a result of the proceedings in the sub-committee yesterday.

After four hours of diplomatic maneuvering, the British delegates agreed to drop their own questionnaire and send to each of the Governments represented on the general Non-Intervention Committee simply the text of their original compromise plan, asking the powers to state their views on each item of the plan and rush their replies so that the subcommittee might consider them at a meeting on Friday. This followed Count Dino Grandi's counter proposal that Italy should send out its own questionnaire.

Italy Keeps Free Hand

Italy's spokesman, it is observed, reiterated that Italy is in favor of withdrawal of volunteers, but he did not say when. He was ready, he declared, further to "discuss" every item of the British compromise proposals "in a spirit of conciliation and compromise." But he didn't accept them.

Thus Count Grandi remains just as free as before to demand that recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco as a belligerent should precede the withdrawal of a single foreigner.

Most of the delegates merely noted these facts in silence. The Russian representative, Ivan Maisky, on the other hand, recorded his strong objections to the suggestion that belligerent rights should ever be granted to a "rebel."

Huge Supplies of Material

Meanwhile it is quite evident that a good many right hands are conveniently ignorant of what left hands are doing in regard to intervention in Spain.

Military experts agree that the huge amount of war material thrown into the fighting round Madrid the past few days could not have been accumulated by either side without assistance from beyond the frontiers.

While it is obvious that the number of men engaged and the casualties incurred have been greatly exaggerated, it is equally evident that the resources of Spain could not have provided anything like the number of tanks or airplanes or their skilled occupants that have been bearing the brunt of the fighting on the loyalist as well as on the insurgent side.

Madrid rushes reserve forces to hold lines: Page 3.

Spinsters Ask Parliament For Pensions at 55

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—The signatures of a million British spinsters seeking pensions at the age of 55, were carried into the House of Commons today in sacks, wooden tea chests and brown paper parcels.

In a preliminary demonstration last night, London spinsters marched with banners to Westminster to greet Miss Florence White, leader of their movement, when she arrived with a petition. She had brought it 190 miles from Bradford in the north of England in a gaily decorated truck.

Under the tolerant eye of police, they cheered and sang "For She's a Jolly Good Spinster" as Miss White waved a banner from the top of a truck. The spinsters—many of whom are "war spinsters"—complained that they have to go on working until they are 65 before they get a pension while a widow may get her pension earlier.

Government critics of the proposal declare that the plan would be the first step toward granting all women of the insured class pensions at 55 which would add $90,000,000 a year to Britain's expenditures.

Intimate Message From Washington

Who Will Succeed Van Devanter in Supreme Court? Are More Retirements to Come? These Are Vital Issues

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 27

Numerous complicated considerations surround the nomination of a successor to Mr. Justice Van Devanter. The job may well be the most important task still to face the adjournment-eager Senate. After all, as nobody should know better than President Roosevelt and the present Senate, nominations to the Supreme Court should not be lightly made nor confirmed.

The present outlook is that the nomination will be deferred until the very end of the session, just as everybody is eager to make his train reservations and the House is about to hold its last-day song-fest. Yesterday word came from a trustworthy White House source that the President is unlikely to send the nomination up right away. This intimation either meant that the action will be taken on the eve of adjournment, or it meant that it will be deferred altogether until Congress goes home and present tempers cool.

In any case, numerous important points arise. Undoubtedly the President would prefer to wait and see if the other rumored vacancies—the retirement of Mr. Justice Sutherland and possibly another—are coming through. He has been promised this retirement in plain terms, in so far as such a thing can ever be "promised." Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who is believed to have assisted in the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, openly said on the House floor that another withdrawal might be coming.

President Roosevelt's preferred course would be to wait until he gets two or three vacancies, and then send a group of nomifnations to the Senate. He could gild the pill of a real New Dealish nomination with another one particularly pleasing to the Senate, and presumably get justices more satisfying to himself than if each individual has to run the Senate gantlet all by himself.

Would Aim to Please the Senate

But if the President must send up a nomination in the next two or three weeks, it is again presumed that he would have to name the man likely to arouse the least opposition in the Senate. And, having nominated the most "conservative" candidate, it is just possible that the other rumored retirements would not come through, and the President would find himself in October just about where he started last January.

Thus, his second-choice course might well be to hold up the nomination until the very last minute; make the best choice compatible with his desire to have a sympathetic justice in the vacancy; and try to hustle the thing through.

The retirement of Mr. Justice Brandeis, the eldest member of the court, is usually linked with that of Mr. Justice McReynolds. They came on the court at about the same time; they have been on opposite sides of the fence ever since; their votes have in effect canceled one another, and it is generally assumed that one would not retire until the other did so. But, as said, few observers can report with certainty about these personal and pointed matters.

A third-choice course would be to defer the nomination until the recess, or until next January's session. But that would lead to real difficulties. Some lawyers, including Senator Borah, declare it is against a great weight of tradition and possibly of legality for the President to fill during recess a vacancy that had occurred while the Senate was sitting. Such a recess-appointed justice—say one named in October—would sit with the court for its October term, perhaps participating in important decisions, and then might fail of confirmation in the Senate in January. And then what would happen to the decisions in which he shared, if they were by a 5-4 split? Would the poor fellow ever get paid for his service? And what a curious status would be his!

Would Make Court Short

But if the President defers an appointment until next January, it would mean that the Supreme Court would be made up of only eight members for an important part of its term. And what happens then to all his arguments about judicial efficiency and the necessity of new appointments? Great decisions in the past—the arms embargo decision, or the AAA decision—have come early in the term before Congress met. The court might possibly be split 4-4, as it was in the New York unemployment compensation case last term, when Mr. Justice Stone was absent. In that event no precedent is created by the decision, which may be a really important omission, and the case drops by default.

So the weight of evidence is that President Roosevelt—possibly against his tactical judgment—may be forced to send up a nomination in the next week or two. Then we ma, have a lively fight. Or the Senate may whoop with pleasure at the elevation of one of its number. Such a choice might be Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, whose ideas closely parallel those of the President, but Senator Wagner has the handicap—for this first appointment—of coming from New York, and there are already three New Yorkers on the bench.

More available would be two eminent circuit court justices, Sam G. Bratton, of the Tenth Circuit and former Senator from New Mexico, and Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. of the Fifth Circuit, of Houston, Texas.

Judge Bratton's ideas are believed to parallel the President's, too; he went to Little Rock to attend the funeral of Senator Robinson; and he now sits in the circuit for which the retiring Mr. Justice Van Devanter was responsible.

Prominently mentioned is Stanley F. Reed, present Solicitor-General, a Kentuckian, who was a Hoover-appointee to the RFC, has won several important New Deal cases before the court, and has geographical and political backing. His nomination is perfectly possible.

U. S. Consul

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Margaret M. Hanna

Chief of the Division of Co-ordination and Review of the State Department, Has Been Assigned as American Consul at Geneva. Miss Hanna Becomes the Third American Career Woman in Foreign Service, Miss Frances Willis Is Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Brussels and Miss Constance Harvey Is Vice-Consul at Milan

Geneva Affords Safe Repository For Many Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Apart from political treaties which are broken with disturbing frequency, not a month goes by without a dozen or more non-political—and generally scrupulously observed—engagements being registered by the League Secretariat.

The list for February which has now been published contains treaties of both categories. There is the Treaty of Friendship Between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria which established neighborly relations between these two branches of the South Slav family for the first time since 1913. There are a couple of postal conventions, various commercial agreements and one agreement between two non-members, the United States and Brazil.

Altogether the month saw the registration of 13 international engagements.

The Brazil-United States Agreement concerned the dispatch of a military mission by the latter to the former.

Egypt's Postal Convention

The United States was also concerned in another international engagement presented for registration during the month—by Egypt, another non-member. This was a Universal Postal convention signed in Cairo as long ago as March 20, 1934, between (to quote the League's communiqué) "The Union of South Africa, Albania, Germany, United States of America and others." It sets forth a series of arrangements concerning insured letters and boxes parcels post, money orders, transfers to and from postal cheque accounts, collection of bills, drafts, and, last but not least, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

The fact that this Convention was signed nearly three years before it was registered is passed over without comment in the Secretariat's communiqué. But since, according to Article 18 of the Covenant, no international engagement can come into force (so far as League members are concerned) until it has been registered, the delay presumably means that some Government has been making difficulties after having signed the Convention — unless,

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Congress Arms For Fight Over Wage-Hour Bill

Author of Wage Bill Cites Actual Cases in Opening Debate on Measure

Prolongs Session

Senate Action on New Court Bill Is Imminent—Other Bills Await Turn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27 — The sharpest debate that the Senate has heard since it put aside the President's court reorganization bill broke out today as the leaders attempted to force through the controversial wage-hour legislation before adjournment.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D), of Alabama, author of the wage-hour bill, started his initial explanation at 12:30.

He held aloft pay vouchers from a shirt factory which he said was in a sister state to Alabama.

One of these showed payment of $3.57 for 4½ days' work. Another showed wages for $4.48 for a period of the same time. A third for $3.38 and a fourth he said showed the worker had received only $2.68 for four days' labor.

"This works out at 8 cents an hour," cried Senator Black. "Do we want all shirt makers working at 8 cents an hour? Experience shows that it is the low pay that controls the wage scale, not the high pay."

He read a letter from a worker in Mobile, Ala., declaring pay for unskilled workers in a lumber factory ranged from 10 to 15 cents an hour. The day was supposed to be 10 hours, but frequently went over that.

Stresses Need in South

Senator Black, himself a Southerner, addressed himself particularly to low wages and long hours of the South. He read a letter from a Tennessee hosiery mill owner commending his bill. The writer said his mill was continuing NRA standards, but that "pressure of chiselers was increasing."

"We cannot depend on the laws of the 48 states to meet the problem." Senator Black said. "It is a matter for the Federal Government to regulate."

The wage hour bill set up a five-man labor standards board, Senator Black explained, and had three main purposes.

1. To give federal authority to establish standards where minimum wages are below 40 cents an hour, equivalent to $800 a year.
2. To set up standards where the work week is 40 hours or longer.
3. To ban child labor.

Goods manufactured in violation to the board's orders would be banned from interstate commerce. The age limit for children is set at 16, and for hazardous occupations is 18 years.

"The bill would not attempt any overnight leveling of wages throughout the country," he assured the Senate. On the other hand, he said, the worker getting a starvation wage is entitled to get quick help.

Walsh Sees Limitations

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts asked Senator Black a series of questions, designed to show the limits of the proposed board's authority. It could not deal with agriculture or local service industries; nor with any trade paying more than 40 cents an hour or working less than 40 hours a week.

With adjournment generally believed to be only a matter of weeks, and perhaps days, a confused and bitter behind-the-scenes struggle is under way over the program of legislation yet to be enacted. Friends and foes of different bills are struggling in one of the most complicated congressional wind-ups that Washington has seen for years.

The way is opened for a filibuster and all sorts of dilatory tactics pending the moment when Administration leaders make their promised pronouncement of what legislation they intend to get through and what they intend to drop, in the days ahead. A filibuster was narrowly averted on the McCarran freight bill yesterday, which precipitated an intense argument on the anti-lynching rider.

Vandenberg Starts Things

Today, with what may be even greater success, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan prepared to make his long-awaited amendment to the Black-Connery wages and hours bill; to amend the National Labor Relations Act; to give employers greater privileges and authority and to tie contractual responsibility on to labor unions.

This proposal seems headed for a show-down fight. It raises the most bitterly controversial subjects that could be tossed into Congress at this moment. Whether it is purposely designed to embarrass passage of the wage-hour bill, just as the anti-lynching rider was intended to prevent enactment of the McCarran freight train bill, is not certain, but the net result is the same. Riders of this sort precipitate a violent row, and the new majority leadership of the Senate will be lucky to hold them under control. Any delay at this time encourages the demand of congressmen for adjournment and tends to demoralization.

New Court Bill Spooled

One of the matters that would keep Congress in session is the desire to liquidate the judiciary reorganization struggle. The original Supreme Court bill has now taken the form of an innocuous new pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Mattern's Polar Hop Barred By Bureau of Air Commerce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The Government's unofficial ban on "stunt" flying took effect today against James Mattern.

Fred Fagg Jr., director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, announced that an application from Mr. Mattern for permission to attempt a flight over the north pole to Russia had been tentatively rejected. Mr. Fagg said that the decision might be reconsidered if the flier could show scientific justification for his proposed flight.

The Mattern request was filed over 60 days ago and action on it has been pending ever since, it was learned here today. While the Bureau of Air Commerce objection to "stunt" flying has been decidedly enhanced by the Earhart tragedy it goes back of that. It resulted in cancellation of French plans for a trans-Atlantic air race early in the summer. Permission was refused for the racing planes to take off from American territory.

It is an open secret here that the bureau of air commerce desired to prevent the round-the-world flight of Miss Amelia Earhart which ended in tragedy in the Pacific Ocean. While it was overruled in that instance by higher authority, the result of that flight has strengthened the hands of those officials here who believe the time has come to put a stop to all unnecessary and unjustifiable risks in the air.

Mr. Mattern's plan, it is understood here, was to arrange for refueling somewhere in the northern part of Alaska, from which point he intended to head for Moscow. At one time he intended to use a trimotored Ford transport, but later changed to a two-motor Lockheed, the same type of plane Miss Earhart used.

It is pointed out in aviation circles here that two Russian planes have already proved that it is possible to fly over the north pole from Russia to the United States and that so far as weather information is concerned the Russians have established a base at the pole where they can get far more information than could be obtained from any other single flight.

Therefore, they ask, what is the excuse for the Mattern flight other than as a return gesture of good will to Russia?

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 27, 1937

Aviation Comment	5
News of Art, Music and the Theater	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"The beauty of holiness" (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Page	13
Chess	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Schedule of Post Mail Steamers	16
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is reported by a Monitor staff correspondent.

Page 9

Movie Comedy and Comedians Across 20 Years of Laughter

Eighth in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The ninth article will appear tomorrow.

Of all the comedians that were popular about 20 years ago—Ben Turpin with his not-to-be-avoided eyes, Charlie Murray, Chester Conklin, "Fatty" Arbuckle and his dog (in "The Sheriff"), Mabel Normand and Louise Fazenda—the one that stood out above all others, as he does today, was Charlie Chaplin. His cheerful willing little man was known throughout the world as he struggled to deal with events always a little beyond his comprehension.

How many little incidents come back to us as we run over his list of pictures: the lonely soldier in the trenches with no letters to cheer him, eating the cheese from the mousetrap (in "Shoulder Arms"); his experiences with Jackie Coogan in "The Kid" (the most successful of all his pictures); his struggle with the cake in "The Pilgrim," when he must never allow his hostess to guess that she has embarrassed him; and the incident at the end of the same picture when a kind-hearted sheriff had let him escape across the Mexican border by sending him to pick flowers and the little fellow ran back again to give the sheriff the bouquet. Then there was "The Gold Rush" where he sat alone at table without the Girl he was expecting and did the dance of the rolls to her imaginary presence.

All these things remind us that there is only one Chaplin. Yet Harry Langdon ran him close once in "The Strong Man." There was another incident (probably in "Long Pants") where he attempted by various antics to lure a seated figure from the entrance to an alley, not realizing that it was a dummy. The character that he drew was so close to the sub-normal that he failed to make the transition into talking pictures. Sound emphasized the imbecility of the character and ended its popularity.

Adolescent Humors

Quite an opposite type was developed by Harold Lloyd. His easily embarrassed, middle-class adolescent gave a different turn to comedy displaying the humor of everyday things and troubles in dealing with them. He tried to open milk bottles ("I Do"), to put a baby to sleep in a Pullman ("Now or Never"), to carry an armful of bundles home in a crowded street car ("Hot Water"), to struggle with a recalcitrant telephone ("Number Please"). Then realizing the full value of the caught breath between laughs he balanced on the edge of high buildings ("High and Dizzy," "Safety Last") or braved ghosts in a haunted house ("Haunted Spooks").

To this Buster Keaton added the value of earnestness and of a man so busy doing something that he could be conscious of nothing else. No car owner who saw him accidentally and unconsciously spoiling a beautiful white car in "The Blacksmith" will forget the mingled joy and horror of the proceedings; nor will they forget his contact with an ocean liner in "The Navigator" and with a prehistoric railway train in "Our Hospitality." He was the first to build up his effects by a struggle with complicated machinery.

As these stars graduated to feature length comedies which appeared less often the public fell back upon farce. In the early and middle '20's we enjoyed Douglas MacLean, who forced his timid character to ride race horses ("The Hottentot"), to climb mountains ("Introduce Me"), to hunt wild animals ("Hold That Lion"), and to manage an airplane ("Going Up"). There was also Reginald Denny getting himself into situations that could never be explained in "What Happened to Jones," "Where Was I?", "Skinner's Dress Suit" and "That's My Daddy." Edward Everett Horton and Raymond Griffith were trying a more polished type with "Ruggles of Red Gap" and "Paths to Paradise"; Marion Davies was becoming a popular comedienne and Ronald Colman brought a new interest to the kind of comedy-drama that Norma and Constance Talmadge were making ("Kiki," "Her Night of Romance").

Comedy of Repartee

So far everything had depended upon comic action and, indeed, it was difficult, without speech, to approach the comedy of repartee. When the attempt was made it was naturally in the simplest form. The retort discourteous was suddenly our highest form of wit and the comedy thrones were occupied by a vigorous, noisy and quarrelsome band of men and women. For several years comedy teams were the most popular thing on the screen. Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton gave us the funny side of the army, the navy, the fire brigade. Victor McLaglan and Edmund Lowe repeated their story of the fighting marines. Charlie Murray and George Sidney brought us the historic battles of the Cohens and the Kellys. Speech simply added fuel to the fire. Women teams rose too. Polly Moran and Marie Dressler went into "Politics." Thelma Todd and Zasu Pitts (later Thelma Todd and Patsy Kelly) fell into their amusing mishaps. We also had mixed combinations, Wallace Beery and Marie Dressler taking the struggles to the docks, Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland into the home.

This type of humor had occupied the late '20's and early '30's. Roughly paralleling it was another variety which used the quip or wisecrack as its main support. William Haines brought it to our notice in "Slide, Kelly, Slide," "Tell It to the Marines" and "Spring Fever," while as soon as talking pictures arrived it achieved even greater popularity with Lee Tracy, Jack Oakie, James Cagney and others.

Gaiety and Charm

A more finished type beginning with "The Marriage Circle" and "Husbands and Lovers" in 1924, and followed by "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter" in 1926, has had more success recently in bringing gaiety, brilliance and charm to the screen. Ronald Colman's "Bulldog Drummond," John Barrymore's "Man From Blankleys," Maurice Chevalier's "Playboy of Paris," Fred Astaire's "Gay Divorcée," Robert Montgomery and Eric Blore in "Piccadilly Jim," Alice Brady in "When Ladies Meet," William Powell and Myrna Loy are among those we think of as leading the procession. But we must not forget such sterling performers as Edna May Oliver, Allison Skipworth, Louise Closser Hale and Charles Butterworth, besides many others referred to under character actors, and the always delightful Una Merkel.

American liking for a certain national type of humor and admiration for native shrewdness was shown by the tremendous success of Will Rogers. Starting in the early days with such pictures as "Laughing Bill Hyde" (where he gleefully "salted" a mine) and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," he did a series of short comedies, one of which, "Hustling Hank," explored in hilarious manner the possibilities of the slow motion camera as applied to a man surrounded by hornets. With the talking pictures he settled down to play a series of American rustic characters in "Lightnin'," "Too Busy to Work," "State Fair," "David Harum" and so forth, representing more than any other man the America of our forefathers. We have seen a suggestion recently of the same type of thing in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

With the addition of speech, straight comedy saw many new faces. Chaplin refused to compromise with sound. Lloyd was less effective as he outgrew his character (although he produced an amusing novelty in "The Cat's Paw") and Keaton made fewer pictures. Many will remember, however, his hilarious appearance and disappearance swinging high around a stage in "Speak Easily." We still had Laurel and Hardy busily solving an ordinary problem in the most impossible way, and the stage provided us with many others. Eddie Cantor, child of the city, with his mercurial joys and forebodings and his infectiously compelling voice, was at his best in "Palmy Days" and "The Kid From Spain"; the Marx Brothers convulsed audiences with their madcap antics in "The Coconuts," "Animal Crackers" and "A Night at the Opera"; Jimmy Durante bustled with sibilant gusto through "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," "The Passionate Plumber," "The Phantom President" and "What, No Beer?"; and we received also Wheeler and Woolsey.

Joe E. Brown with his monumental good humor always imposed upon was rather neglected by critics until he produced his authentically comic Flute in "Midsummer Night's Dream," but W. C. Fields has had their admiration from the start. His specialty of the worm that turned combines with his air of dignity (covering hurt feelings) and his knowledge of timing and pantomime to put him high in the ranks of genuine comedians. In the silent days his "Running Wild" was one of the funniest films of the year; of his talking characters we remember perhaps best his ferocious commodore of "Mississippi" and his efficiency expert of "The Man on the Flying Trapeze."

In 1931 Chaplin returned in "City Lights" and in 1936 in "Modern Times" with sound accompaniment but not speech. His swallowing of the whistle in the first picture and the encounter with the feeding machine in the second, not to mention the roller-skating episode and his lovely dive into a puddle, show us that he is still the master of them all. At present, though, either our taste for straight comedy has waned or the producers have found it impossible to compete with the popularity of Mickey, the Three Little Pigs, Donald Duck and Pop-Eye. Comedy now is ceasing to be a thing apart and has a place instead in almost every picture.

Looking merely at box-office receipts one would say that the public recently has been facing two ways at once. On the one hand the robust crudities of May West and the McLaglan of "The Cock-eyed World"; on the other the vivacity and dexterity of "It Happened One Night" and "She Married Her Boss." A more recent development, however, has been upon fantastic lines. Starting back in 1932 with "Million Dollar Legs" and working through "International House" (which had both Fields and Gracie Allen) we have witnessed the topsy-turvy proceedings of "Three-Cornered Moon," enjoyed the display of artistic temperament in "Twentieth Century" and "The Moon's Our Home" and have finally reached the eccentric but enchanting charms of "My Man Godfrey." Where Hollywood will go from here no one can tell.

Margaret Piper

Interludes of Humor

Photos Courtesy of United Artists, Universal Film Corporation

Remembered Scenes From Film Comedies

Charlie Chaplin Becomes Involved in Difficulties in "The Gold Rush"
Eddie Cantor in "The Kid From Spain"
Charlie Murray and George Sidney in "The Cohens and the Kellys"

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Labor Board Foes Open Attack With Pro-Union Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Following the development during the past few days of a public campaign against the National Labor Relations Board, charging pro-labor partizanship, it was learned here today that several high Administration officials, a month ago, urged the President to reorganize the board and thus free it from increasing suspicion by employers.

That any changes will be made soon either through new legislation or through changes in personnel is not indicated at this time. But criticism from many sources and from different angles indicate the labor board is likely to be the primary object of anti-New Deal attacks during coming weeks.

The attack was opened last Thursday by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, in a statement which it was subsequently learned was prepared with the aid of Sam Jones, prominent public relations council here who has recently been associated with Tom Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation.

It was followed yesterday by release from the United States Chamber of Commerce of a bulletin analyzing the decisions of the labor board to date and concluding that they reveal a "lack of consistency" which makes it impossible for an employer to determine in advance what he should do or should not do to comply with the National Labor Relations Act.

The bulletin does not specifically charge a pro-labor bias on the part of the board, but the implication of its analysis is clear that the "lack of consistency" is due to an effort on the part of the board to stretch the act in labor's behalf. It is also stated privately at the Chamber of Commerce that the analysis of the board's decisions appeared to reveal a particular tendency to encourage the C. I. O. wherever possible.

Development of this public attack on the board is exactly what those individuals in the Administration who have been advocating its reorganization wanted to forestall. At the time the subject was discussed at the White House it was stressed to the President that rightly or wrongly employers had come to regard the board as unfriendly to them, whatever the merits of the case. It was pointed out the board could function effectively only if its objectivity were recognized by both sides. He was urged to name to the board some new individuals of nation-wide prominence whose objectivity would not be questioned by either side.

Mr. Roosevelt either did not see fit to accept this advice, or was too occupied with other matters to give it his attention. Now the attack has developed into a major controversy.

Convention Drops Lottery Plan

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
July 26, 1787

Again the framers of America's proposed new Constitution came back today to election of the Chief Executive by vote of the National Legislature rather than by any of the almost numberless expedients they have explored as possible substitutes for that method.

This is now the fourth time they have adopted the resolution for legislative election—once in committee of the whole, once when the convention proper approved the committee's draft and twice on reconsideration. In it is now included, as before, a seven-year term in office with ineligibility for re-election.

Along with the rest of the system agreed upon during 10 weeks' arduous labors, this clause has been referred to a committee of five which is to draft the resolutions into the form of a Constitution. The convention today recessed till Monday, Aug. 6, to give this committee time for its work.

Property Qualifications

The only other decision made in the day's session had to do with instructing the committee to include a clause requiring certain property qualifications for members in the National Legislature. Both this point and the one with respect to the Executive were decided on motions made by Colonel Mason of Virginia.

Regarding the Executive, he recounted under seven headings the proposals made for various forms of appointment. Election by the people at large, he said, contemplated that "an act which ought to be performed by those who know most of eminent characters and qualifications should be performed by those who know least." Similarly rejecting other proposals he came down to that of a lottery but observed that "the tickets do not appear to be in much demand." So he returned to the original provision of the committee of the whole.

The vote on this was seven states to three, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware voting "no," and Massachusetts not being on the floor. On a second vote on the whole resolution as amended, the Virginia vote was divided, General Washington and Mr. Madison being opposed.

Bar Upon Debtors

Mr. Mason then moved the requirement of landed property and citizenship qualifications, coupled with a disqualification from the Legislature of "persons having unsettled accounts with or being indebted to the United States."

After objection by Rufus King, Mr. Madison moved successfully to strike out the restriction to landed property as a qualification, saying, "Landed possessions are no certain evidence of real worth. Many enjoy them to great extent who are more in debt than they are worth." He and Mr. King argued that the "monied interest" which might have its investments in commerce or manufacturing rather than land should be represented.

Gouverneur Morris remarked that if qualifications are proper he would rather have them in the electors than in the elected; and Mr. Madison concurred with him. Only the rather patrician John Dickinson questioned the idea of qualifications in general.

Best Defense Cited

"The best defense," he thought, "lies in the freeholders who are to elect the Legislature. Whilst this source shall remain pure the public interest will be safe. If it ever should be corrupt, no little expedients would repel the danger. I doubt the policy of interweaving into a republican constitution a veneration for wealth."

The proposition for citizenship and property qualifications was carried by eight states to three, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware again being the minority.

The second clause, disqualifying debtors to the Government and persons having unsettled accounts with it, was deemed to involve a great many difficulties and to risk excluding from legislative service a number of men whose participation might be most useful. After considerable discussion this was rejected.

Colonel Mason made a third motion for a clause to prevent the seat of the National Government being in the same town with that of a state government, but withdrew this when comments showed the placing of the seat of government was a subject of varied opinions and perhaps some strong rivalries.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

How to constitute the legislative branch of the new Government was a perplexing and irritating question, decided at length by having two houses with differing bases of representation. But how to constitute the executive arm seems still more puzzling even though it does not involve the clash of interests that existed between the small and large states. Today: Delegates again approved selection of Chief Executive by National Legislature.

Tomorrow: Convention shows marked hesitancy to suggest election of Chief Executive by the people.

Strike Curtails Buffalo Food

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New York: Photographs and motion pictures of the Chicago strike riot were called "a pictorial indictment" of a great police department by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine of New York in an address today before the New York State Association of Police Chiefs.

"Our job is to preserve the peace, protect property, prevent disorder and arrest law violators," Mr. Valentine said, expressing hope that all labor disturbances may be settled without violence.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia urged reciprocal agreements between states to give freedom of action to police.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Retail food merchants rationed supplies to housewives as striking A. F. of L. truckers and meat packers planned a finish fight for a closed shop.

Grocery truck drivers strengthened picket lines around 44 wholesale houses and the packers faced a stalemate as retail stores of eggs, butter and poultry dropped almost to nothing.

Butchers estimated that meat supplies would last three days.

Los Angeles, Calif.: Superior Judge Emmet H. Wilson ruled that picketing of a business place for the sole purpose of forcing an employer to unionize his establishment is a violation of the federal Bill of Rights.

The court held no labor dispute prohibiting the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Union from picketing plants of the C. S. Smith Metropolitan Market Company of Los Angeles, Long Beach and Compton, Calif.

San Francisco, Calif.: The first step toward ending the 87-day hotel strike was taken as culinary and clerical workers voted to accept a compromise settlement by 1531 to 613. Other labor groups including hotel engineers and laundry workers still disputed terms of settlement, and none of the unions will return to work until all have reached agreements.

Detroit, Mich.: General Motors Corporation and United Automobile Workers of America prepared to confer on "wildcat" strikes before taking up the question of revising the contract which ended last winter's long and costly labor controversy.

Maritime Union Reveals Strength In Seamen's Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—Impressive strength shown by the new National Maritime Union of America in the first test of its popularity with the rank and file of marine labor was seen here today to forecast a vigorous contest when the industrial versus craft union issue is submitted to vote of 50,000 seamen in Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Seamen on eight ships of the Black Diamond Line voted 197 to 1 yesterday in choosing the new union as their collective bargaining agency in preference to the International Seamen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. The National Maritime Union is expected to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Similar elections are being conducted aboard ships of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the Luckenbach Line by the National Labor Relations Board, and the board has plans to call an industry-wide election, in which all marine labor on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico would participate. Prior to that undertaking, the board is to poll seamen of 56 additional lines.

While elections are in progress, the National Maritime Union is being whipped into formal shape by 250 delegates to a constitutional convention at the Manhattan Opera House here, a gathering now entering its second week. Delegates cheered wildly when news of the Black Diamond election was announced.

Police on Guard After Riot

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27 (AP)—Four hundred policemen stood guard today in Cleveland's steel strike riot area to bring peace—temporarily, at least—after a night of violence.

Republic Steel Corporation's workers clashed with strikers and sympathizers near Republic's Corrigan-McKinney plant where one man was killed and some 90 persons were injured yesterday.

Clubs, pick-axes and iron pipes were among weapons used by workers and pickets alike. A union headquarters was wrecked. Glass was broken in dozens of motorcars. Newly painted houses, finished without benefit of union approval, were sprayed with stain.

Police forced a crowd at the Corrigan-McKinney steel mill back two blocks from one of the main entrances, and the morning changes of shifts took place with little violence.

The climax in the battle of last night came about 11 p. m. when, police said, about 500 men rushed out of the plant and attacked pickets. The strikers fled.

Robert W. Chamberlin, assistant safety director, said he would ask Republic officials to abandon the three shifts that have been working since shortly after the plant resumed operations July 6 and return to two daily shifts so there would be no change of workers during the night.

Mayor Harold H. Burton said he did not intend to request that National Guard troops be sent back here.

The pickets were trying to keep workers from entering the Republic plant, which reopened under National Guard surveillance July 6 after more than a month of inactivity brought by the C. I. O.-called strike to obtain signed bargaining agreements with Republic and three other steel companies.

The passing of John Orecny, struck by an automobile, was the sixteenth fatality attributed to strike violence since the C. I. O. called the walkout in seven Great Lakes states two months ago tonight.

The strike at its height made 100,000 men idle in plants of the four steel companies and in their mines. Latest surveys have indicated a majority of the steel workers were back at their jobs, with steel production in the strike-affected area at approximately the level of early May

Ford 'Inefficiency Plot' Seen

DETROIT, Mich., July 27 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, in whose behalf testimony has been entered regarding "deliberately planned inefficiency" among certain employees, resumed its defense today against National Labor Relations Board charges.

Dennis McKinney, general foreman of the company's plant and varnish division, testified yesterday that a "definite conspiracy to hold down production" might have arisen from an idea on the men's part that a surplus was being built against any sit-down strike.

Resultant dismissals of John Cwikiel, Fred Gulliksen and Joseph V. Bailey—all members of the United Automobile Workers Union—were effected, Mr. Kinney said, to increase efficiency. He said there was "definitely organized trouble" in the division.

The board charges the company with discharging men for union activity. Other defense witnesses besides Mr. McKinney, including foremen and departmental heads, have testified the discharges were due to unsatisfactory work.

"I couldn't help but have the impression," Mr. McKinney said, "that there were men in the varnish room who were not working in the interest of the Ford Motor Company. We would get whole tank cars of frame paint that would not dry."

$250,500 Damages Sought by Hotel In San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 27—Demand for $250,000 damages has been made upon the city by the owner of a strike-bound hotel here who claims his business and goodwill have been destroyed that that extent by what he describes as the "uncontrolled action of mobs."

Harvey M. Toy, hotel owner, in a statement issued by an attorney, said: "I seek the remedy provided by the laws of the State of California because municipal authorities claim they are powerless to prevent outrages such as this." He challenged the statement of the city that it was powerless to prevent what he termed outrages because of the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance.

He declared "the state law provides that every city and county is responsible in damages for injury to property done or caused by mobs or riots," referring to the picketing by strikers of his Manx Hotel.

Mr. Toy said he would seek recompense in the courts if the claim is not promptly paid by the city. His demand includes $500 as the amount of damage to carpets, rugs, furniture, and other items, and $250,000 claimed for "injury to good-will and business."

Price-Fixing Codes Ended in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., July 27—The prices of haircuts, half soles on shoes and dozens of similar services by trades heretofore regulated by the State became a matter of discretion with the operators after midnight, July 24.

That hour formally marked the end of nine codes of fair competition enforced under the State Fair Trades Practice Law, which the legislature failed to re-enact.

Not only the prices which employers could charge customers, but the wages and working conditions of employees were subject to regulations by the expiring codes.

Tradesmen and industries affected were barbers, cleaners and dyers, painters, paperhangers and decorators, shoe repairers, window cleaners, bowling parlor operators, highway construction contractors, the crushed stone, sand and gravel industry, concrete and carpenter contractors.

President Asks Study Of Airline Subsidies

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked the Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International Aviation yesterday to survey the advisability of subsidizing American airlines operating to foreign countries.

The committee, which is headed by R. Walton Moore, counselor of the State Department, held today its first meeting with the Chief Executive since a representative of the Maritime Commission was added to its membership.

Joseph Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, who sat in at the meeting, told newsmen that the committee expected to have its report ready for the President within 90 days.

Kansas Jobs Up 8.6 P. C.

Kansas employment has increased 8.6 per cent and pay rolls 13.2 per cent since January.

Progress and the Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27—A century of prosperity to show for continued fair dealing with employees, customers and stockholders. This is the record which has crowned one of the city's leading manufacturing concerns, the Procter & Gamble Company.

Production as usual is the word from the 3500 workers in this hundredth year at Ivorydale, parent plant of the company. This small corner of Cincinnati was named in honor of the soap that has "floated" from here to practically every country in the world.

It was here that in 1887 the first dramatic gesture of co-operation between employer and employee was made. In that year the company started a profit-sharing plan with employees, assuring them a part of the company's profits.

Pension Plan Tried

This was followed a few years later by a pension plan for employees and insurance to protect them from absences beyond their control.

On Aug. 1, 1923, the late William Cooper Procter, then president of the company, announced the company would assure steady employment to factory workers, 48 weeks of paid work in every year. This was to hold good regardless of business fluctuations—every worker to be sure of a job as long as he gave faithful service. It was a complete removal of uncertainty for factory workers, a goal sought for labor by the socially-minded for generations.

This step required a complete revision of the company's distribution plans so large quantities of its products could be stored to provide for variations in demand for them through the different seasons of the year and from one year to the next.

Proof of Satisfaction

According to officials of the company, benefits have been two fold. Workers have been relieved of uncertainty regarding the future while the company has saved by a marked reduction in labor turnover in conscientious work given in return for pay checks.

Today, absence of labor strife in all the company's plants is proof the guaranteed employment plan has brought satisfaction. Employees recently have been given a one-week vacation with pay each year.

Founded here in August, 1837, by the uniting in business of William Procter, candle maker, and James Gamble, soap maker, this company not only has become well known for its products but also for substantial returns given those who have invested in its stock. Fifty-six hundred employees are listed among 35,000 shareholders.

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Hirota Says Japan Is Ready To Use 'All Available Means'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota of Japan took a serious view of the Far Eastern situation in an address before a special session of the Imperial Diet in Tokyo yesterday. He said, in part, according to the text issued from the office of the Consulate General of Japan here:

"Our government cannot but profoundly regret to note that anti-Japanese sentiments and movements (in China) have been encouraged for unifying public opinion and arousing the nationalistic consciousness and that untoward incidents evidently resulting therefrom are taking place in various quarters of China.

"At the time of the Chengtu incident last year, the Japanese Government asked the Chinese to rectify their attitude toward Japan.

"Unfortunately negotiations came to an impasse owing to Chinese recalcitrance. Since then Sino-Japanese relations have been far from satisfactory. The Japanese policy in Eastern Asia is directed solely toward the realization of stability in Eastern Asia through conciliation and co-operation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China and by stopping the communist invasion of the Orient.

Seek Non-Aggravation

The Japanese Government, therefore, earnestly hopes that China will as soon as possible come to have a full understanding of our basic policy. However, today in China not only is such an understanding absent, but anti-Japanese sentiments have been still more intensified. The Lukouchiao incident of July 7 was only a logical consequence. Regarding the present incident, the Japanese Government has maintained a policy seeking a settlement on the spot and non-aggravation of the situation.

"We have more than once called the attention of both the Chinese Central government and the local authorities to the matter of control of anti-Japanese activities and the protection of our nationals in China. In order to insure their safety the Japanese Government is prepared to use all available means consonant with the development of the situation.

Soviet Border Disputes

"The Japanese Government are deeply concerned over the state of things on the Manchoukuo-Soviet frontier which gives rise to frequent frictions. What is needed first of all is to take practical steps to prevent these border disputes. For that purpose, we should lose no time in setting up those two commissions for the demarcation of the border line and the settlement of disputes which for some years past have been under consideration and also devise other means of removing the tension all along the frontier.

"I cannot but urge most strongly the Soviet Government to co-operate with us in this task for the sake of peace in Eastern Asia."

Chinese Doubt Japanese Report Of Peiping Clash

TIENTSIN, July 27 (AP)—A regiment of 600 Chinese soldiers was reported by Japanese commanders today to have been "virtually annihilated" in a battle with Japanese troops east of Peiping. A Japanese military communiqué said the clash, lasting several hours before remnants of the Chinese force fled, was provoked when the Chinese resisted disarming.

The encounter was reported only by the Japanese Army and the Domei (Japanese) news agency. Neutral observers here accepted those versions with reserve, although they recognised that such a development was possible in the tense North China situation. Nanking, the Chinese governmental capital, could not confirm the reported battle.

The first of two ultimatums by Lieut. Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, commander of the Japanese North China Army, expired at noon without Chinese compliance and without positive Japanese action.

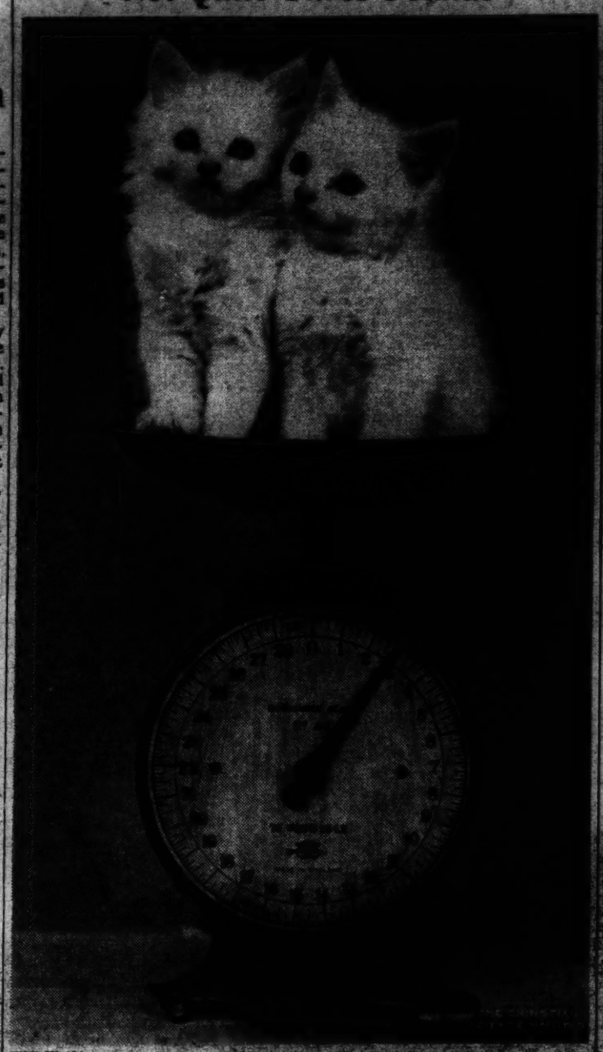
General Katsuki had threatened a punitive campaign against Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan's Twenty-ninth Chinese Army unless its Thirty-seventh Division withdrew southward to Changsintien from the embattled Lukouchiao-Wanpinghsien area, southwest of Peiping, where the first outbreak of fighting occurred July 7.

A Japanese spokesman explained unofficially that the thirty-seventh division was believed to be in the process of withdrawing, and "anyway, the true test comes at noon tomorrow before which all thirty-seventh units must be out of Peiping, and west of the Yungting river. That was General Katsuki's second ultimatum.

The Japanese high command indicated that punitive action was being deferred because "powerful forces continue to operate seeking peace and conciliation."

Despite Japanese efforts of the thirty-seventh division's intention to evacuate, apparently the basis for the supposed search for a peace formula, information elsewhere indicated that the Chinese have not withdrawn and are determined to resist.

Not Quite Three Pounds



Wide World

But They'll Grow

It seems that statistics have crept up on the kitten population these days. No longer satisfied with the chronicle of how much junior weighs or how many potatoes it takes to make a peck, these must now be a record of the weight of two bits of white fluff with shoe-button eyes.

Kitten-to-the-right seems a possible spectator to the proceedure, but can it be that kitten-to-the-left has one paw on the edge, fiddling the scale so that the pointer will come right up to the three-pound mark?

There are a great many things one would like to know about this picture and probably never shall. Is Justice now on a five-day week so that she does not always have to appear with every pair of scales? And would these kittens register just the same if they were left alone for a few minutes with a pint of cream?

Madrid Rushes Reserve Forces To Hold Lines

MADRID, July 27 (AP)—Powerful contingents of reinforcements were rushed into the Government's western front salient today to bulwark Gen. Jose Miaja's sagging line.

Two days of concerted insurgent thrusts at Villanueva de la Canada, center of the Government's sector, forced General Miaja to bring up heavy reserves.

All the Government positions along the 20-mile front which General Miaja had driven into the insurgent besiegers' rearguard territory nearly three weeks ago were pushed by combined bombing and shelling.

But only at the north of Brunete, demolished tip of the salient, had General Miaja's "miliciano" been hammered back.

Loyalist Forces Consolidated

After the fall of Brunete on Saturday, the Government troops had fallen back to positions in a wood not far from the shattered town. There they sought to consolidate their strength under the natural protection of the trees.

Yesterday insurgent shells and bombs were loosed on their heads. Artillery projectiles and bombs ripped through trees. Shells exploded in the trenches, ripping away sandbag fortifications.

The Government's positions became untenable and another retreat was ordered.

Despite the reverse, the Government command felt that the insurgent counter-offensive was slowly wasting itself and that the Madrid forces would continue and shatter the siege of Madrid if they could but hold their line on the salient for a few more days.

Heavy Casualties Reported

The Government set insurgent casualties of the last six days at 25,000 and admitted its own losses were heavy.

It was estimated that 300,000 men, divided about evenly between insurgents and the Government, were involved in the attack and counter-attack.

While the Government fought off insurgent attackers from the Brunete sector, another insurgent drive was directed at its positions east of Villanueva del Pardillo, at the base of the salient.

Probation Found Successful In 5 Years' Test in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—At a cost to the city of only one shilling a week per case, probation officers employed at the Manchester city police courts are counseling a large percentage of delinquents placed under their care into useful, well-behaved citizens.

Their work is of such a lasting character that the first records kept over a period of five years show that more than 80 per cent of the offenders who began their probationary term in 1932 have not reappeared before magistrates, though they have been free from supervision for three years.

The success of the probation system is emphasising the fact that ordinary crime is largely the offspring of defective training and unfortunate economic conditions rather than inherent criminal instincts.

Increasing Reliance

As a result, observers in English courts of justice find magistrates placing increasing reliance upon the ability of probation officers to remove the causes of delinquency, rather than to place a first offender among hardened criminals.

A magistrate's decision to place an offender on probation for a certain period, often two years, sees a probation officer detailed to occupy the role of friend and counsellor. Regularly, the officer visits the home of his "friend," interesting himself in his work, his hobbies, and in a hundred and one ways fostering a love of clean, straightforward living.

There is no air of officialdom about the officer's visits. This is illustrated by the experience of a Manchester probation officer who, upon paying his final visit to the home of a probationer, found the whole family in tears "because he wasn't coming any more."

Experience, tact, and a natural aptitude for his job enables an officer, in the majority of cases, to break down any barrier of reserve thrown up by a new charge, and it is not long before the latter is speaking freely of his difficulties, his life and his hopes.

Family Co-operates

Where it is obvious that useful assistance will be found a probation officer is not slow to seek the co-operation of his charge's family, and his task is made so much the easier.

Considerable power is placed in the hands of a probation officer, but he uses it discreetly and not in the manner of a stern official with all the majesty of the law behind him. He maintains discipline, but encourages his charge to make right decisions.

The probation officer also concerns himself with matters involving marital reconciliation, and there is at least one in Manchester who investigates the ability of defendants to pay fines and, in necessitous circumstances, arranges for payment by installments.

The annual report of the Manchester Probation Committee shows that 639 cases were put on probation during the past year, and that on May 31 last the number remaining under the care of the probation officer was 645, of whom 230 were adults and 415 juveniles. The proportion of males to females was roughly seven to one.

608 Cases in Year

During the year, of 608 probationers, who completed their term, 469 did not come again under magisterial notice, and 120 were reported unsatisfactory. These unsatisfactory cases resulted in 53 probationers being sent to approved schools; 30 were either fined or sent to prison; 21 had their period of probation extended; and seven were sent to Borstal institutions.

The wide reach of the probation department's general social service was represented by its responsibility for no fewer than 3726 cases. Inquiries were made or advice given in more than 2000 conciliation cases. Affiliation and general cases accounted for more than another thousand, and other inquiries numbered 7726.

Nearly 200 investigations were involved under the Money Payments Act in exploring ability to pay fines, and home surroundings were investigated in nearly 500 other instances.

Records to Be Kept

The report, for the first time, embraces records which are being used to test the efficacy of probation. These records are to be maintained for five years and then examined. The returns for the first year, 1933, include 379 cases of persons charged with indictable offenses, of whom 308 appeared in court with a clear record. 57 had one offense against them, eight had two, and six had more than two. The result was as follows during their probation:

No subsequent appearance	318
One subsequent appearance	35
Two subsequent appearances	9
More than two subsequent appearances	3

In the three years following the completion of probation, 309 had no subsequent offenses, 53 came back once, 13 twice, and four more than twice.

The calculated cost to the city for all the probation work was £2, 17s., 4d. per person for those assisted, a little more than one shilling a week, compared with £2, 2s. a week, which was the cost of sending a boy to a remand home, 32s. to 35s. a week for life in prison, or 38s. a week in a Home Office school.

The Home Office has introduced improved salary conditions for probation officers.

Two Oppose Bailey In Race for Senate

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27 (AP)—A second independent candidate announced today he would oppose Gov. Carl E. Bailey, Democratic nominee, for the Senate seat left vacant by the passing of Joseph T. Robinson.

J. Rosser Venable, of Little Rock, World War veteran, said he would enter a special Senate election this fall against Governor Bailey and Robert F. Waters, mountaineer school teacher-humorist, who entered the race last night.

Mr. Venable, who opposed Senator Robinson last year when the late Democratic majority leader won his fifth term, has never held public office. Waters has never before sought an elective public office.

Group Sponsored By Quakers Helps Youth Make Contacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—A widely prevalent concern among educated young people to find a realistic contact with the nation's basic social and economic problems is evidenced in a report from the American Friends' Social Committee that it has in operation this year student community aid projects that range from the Philadelphia slums to a Mississippi co-operative farm.

In the third year since these volunteer work camps of the committee were established, more than 200 college and high school students have enlisted for a summer of hard work in the interest of a broadened education and selfless accomplishment. Their function under the program of the committee is the performance of "needed community work for which funds and workers would not otherwise be available."

Although under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee, only a small percentage of the campers are Quakers. Among the projects which have enlisted this aid by the educated young people of the country is a camp of 30 men and 10 women concerned with the laying of a water system in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

This is a section deep in the coal mining area so hard hit by depression unemployment problems, and the students are brought face to face with the conflicting forces in the coal industry in this project, together with problems of labor organization and of technological unemployment. Six camps are operating this summer all the way from Philadelphia to Mississippi. The Philadelphia project has the service of 10 men and seven women engaged in cleaning, painting and remodeling a run-down community center.

At Hillhouse, Mississippi, the student campers are constructing a workshop, building a road and clearing land in connection with the Delta Co-operative Farm, an undertaking designed to give dispossessed cotton sharecroppers a new economic foothold.

In the Tennessee mountains two camps are operating, one for 40 boys of high school age and the other for adults, both engaged in community development.

In New York, the beneficiaries of the committee's undertaking are the American Indians resident in the Allegheny Indian Reservation, where the students are renovating school buildings, clearing fields and helping to construct an Indian community center.

This year's volunteer program is going forward against a background of three summers which have seen construction realized in a dozen different communities all the way from swimming pools, grist mills, public playgrounds to soil conservation. The campers receive no salary and their average expense is $50 for the two months at close quarters, with such national problems as inter-racial conflicts, industrial controversy, slum living and rural poverty.

Modernizing Tokyo Landmark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—One of Tokyo's best-known landmarks, especially to foreign visitors, will be transformed out of recognition. As a result of a decision to sacrifice aesthetic considerations to utility the present structure of the Imperial Hotel, designed by the well-known American architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, will be concealed behind a more conventional eight-story additional building, containing 250 new rooms, with baths, soundproof walls and doors and other modern conveniences.

As it stands today the Imperial Hotel is a relatively low building, covering a large expanse of ground with its various wings and corridors and set well back from one of the main streets of Tokyo. It faces Hibiya Park, the chief recreation ground in the center of the city. The new edifice will fill up the space between the present hotel and the street. It will harmonize with Mr. Wright's work in color, but not in architectural scheme, because, according to Tetsuzo Inumaru, manager of the hotel:

"From the hotel man's standpoint the Imperial, as designed by Mr. Wright, was imperfect. It was necessary to carry out costly modifications in order to make it comfortable. Furthermore structural defects developed which made partial reconstruction necessary in any case."

Enclosed Courtyard Planned

The architect who has drawn up the plans for the new part of the Imperial Hotel is T. Takahashi, who built the mountain hotel at Kamikochi, one of the most beautiful and secluded spots in the Japanese Alps, and the more recent Kawana Hotel, in the Izu Peninsula, which has attracted a good deal of patronage because of its excellent golf facilities and its superb views of Mount Fuji and the volcanic island, Oshima.

The present familiar lobby and reception desk will be retained. Entrances will be made through the new structure so that automobiles may pass into what will become an enclosed courtyard. Several connecting passages between the old and the new buildings will be constructed. The cost of the new structure will be 4,000,000 yen, more than $1,000,000 at present rates of exchange. The structural steel, marble and other materials which will be used will be of Japanese origin.

Noted as Meeting Place

The Imperial Hotel is an outstanding local institution in Tokyo. It is a regular meeting place for permanent foreign residents of Tokyo as well as for transient visitors. It is also much in demand for Japanese banquets and fashionable weddings. The extraordinary stability of its foundations was demonstrated when it survived the great earthquake of 1923, unscathed. The dining room of the Imperial is one of the few places in Tokyo where dancing is permitted.

The memory is still preserved of an enlivening, not to say alarming, interlude in one dance, held shortly after the United States had passed the Japanese Immigration Exclusion Act, when a group of extreme nationalists burst in and brandished swords as a protest against Japanese men and women dancing with foreigners at such a time of "national grief and humiliation."

There will be many pangs at the passing of a traditional landmark which is also an architectural masterpiece. But Tokyo's need of new hotel accommodation is imperative. The city's limited foreign hotel facilities are overtaxed now when large tourist parties arrive, and much more construction will be necessary if the huge influx of tourists which is anticipated at the time of the Olympic Games in 1940 is to be handled satisfactorily.

Argentina Forges Ahead With Huge Highway Program

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 27 (AP)—Argentina today was far ahead of schedule on a 15-year road building program designed to give the nation a modern communications system. It is to cost 541,500,000 pesos (about $162,000,000).

The program calls for paved roads linking Buenos Aires with principal cities of Argentina and of neighboring countries and 18,000 miles of good dirt roads in sections where travel is lighter.

Already a 470-mile highway, the longest stretch of pavement in South America, runs from the capital to Rosario, the big grain port on the Parana River, and on to Cordoba City, the heart of the vacation hill country.

Another highway is under construction to link Buenos Aires with Mar Del Plata, summer resort 250 miles south, and another between Cordoba City and Rio Cuarto to form a link in the key highway that will span Argentina from the Uruguayan border to Chile on the west.

The program calls for arterial highways running out from Buenos Aires 2000 miles south to Tierra Del Fuego, 1200 miles northwest to the Bolivian frontier, and 1000 miles west to the Chilean border by way of San Juan province.

United States road building information is being used in the program. During 1936 Dr. Allende Posse, director of the highway board, made a long trip through the southern United States and came back with a portfolio of data.

Mexico Sends Relief To Earthquake Area

MEXICO, D. F., July 27 (AP)—State and Federal governments summoned relief forces to care for hundreds of homeless persons as workmen today picked through piles of debris that once were homes and public buildings in Vera Cruz and Puebla states to reckon the cost of Sunday night's earthquake. At least 30 bodies had been recovered.

Stricken telephone and telegraph lines still rendered a complete survey impossible. Piecemeal reports indicated, however, that Maltrata, Vera Cruz, was hardest hit with 16 fatalities and more than 70 injured counted up to last night. Many were still missing.

Half the buildings of that town of 8000 were reported leveled, including an ancient colonial church. Scores—perhaps hundreds—of residents in the area most severely affected by the tremor were in hospitals or hastily improvised first aid stations.

Tokyo Diet and Press Reflect Gravity of Chinese Situation

TOKYO, July 27 (AP)—Japan put the question of peace or war in the Orient squarely up to China today as an ultimatum demanding expulsion of Chinese troops from the zone of hostilities west of Peiping expired.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told a joint session of both houses of parliament that China holds the key to settlement of the crisis caused by the two powers' conflicting economic interests in the North China provinces of Hopei and Chahar.

The atmosphere in Japan's Parliament building was tense as members of the Diet assembled to hear the leaders of the Government describe the situation that flared into open hostilities west of Peiping on July 7.

Hanging over them was the threat of war implied in an ultimatum from their North China army commanders to Chinese troops to leave Peiping and the fighting area or be driven out by force. It was the latest of the series of Japanese efforts to gain unhampered control of the vast North China provinces. Previous agreements to end the fighting and gain peaceful Chinese evacuation had failed.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi reported in a dispatch from Shanghai that Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of Chinese forces in the two provinces, had decided to resist the evacuation demand and had sent an urgent request to the central government at Nanking for reinforcements.

The newspaper Asahi declared in a bulletin from Nanking that the Chinese Premier, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, had concluded a general clash between the two nations could not be avoided and was concentrating troops of the central army in Hopei province.

Shortly after dawn the army general staff and the War Office heads went into continuous session to determine on measures to cope with the situation. After conferring with his staff, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, Minister of War, left for the palace to report to Emperor Hirohito.

The Emperor also received Prince Fushimi, admiral of the fleet and chief of the naval general staff, and Field Marshal Prince Kanin, chief of the army general staff.

Dispatches to Asahi from its Tientsin correspondent asserted a general and widespread clash in North China was inevitable. Nichi Nichi declared Japanese troops stationed at the Fengtai field headquarters, five miles west of Peiping, were ready to move into advance positions.

Japanese commanders on the spot were understood already to have ordered a general punitive offensive against the Chinese unless they obey the withdrawal demand. Under the terms of the ultimatum all Chinese of the thirty-seventh division were to be out of the area west of Peiping by noon today and out of Peiping itself by noon tomorrow.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, in his maiden speech as head of the Government, declared the dispatch of troops to North China "had no other motive than preserving peace in East Asia."

"I fervently hope reconsideration and self discipline on the part of both the government and the people of China will bring about a fundamental readjustment in Sino-Japanese relations."

Younger Niemöller Released in Berlin

BERLIN, July 27 (AP)—The Rev. Wilhelm Niemöller, younger brother of the Rev. Martin Niemöller, leader of Protestant opposition to National Socialist domination of the church, was released by secret police yesterday after 30 hours in jail.

The Rev. Martin Niemöller still is in jail. He was arrested on July 1 on charges of inciting to disobedience. His brother came to Berlin-Dahlem from Bielefeld to occupy his pulpit shortly thereafter and was arrested.

All-Wing Plane For Atlantic Hop

LONDON, July 27 (AP) — Clyde Pangborn, American aviator who recently was released from a Russian detention camp, arrived here today from Moscow, and announced a projected flight from England to the United States soon in a new "all wing" airplane.

The plane in which Mr. Pangborn hopes to make the hop was promised to have a cruising speed of 250 miles an hour at 12,000 feet.

Mr. Pangborn was held at a secluded airport on the Latvian border when he attempted to enter Russia without a visa. He was released only after his traveling companion, Congressman William I. Sirovich of New York, persuaded Soviet officials to issue a special visa for the flier.

Cuba Explains '3-Year Plan'

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The Cuban Embassy, under instructions from Ambassador Pedro Martinez Fraga, issued a statement yesterday on the "three-year plan" proposed by Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of Cuba's armed forces.

The statement criticised "various curious commentaries" of the plan published in this country.

The embassy said it "limits itself to state that the Congress of the Republic and the Cabinet are studying that plan to translate it into a body of practical, harmonious and comprehensive legislations."

The statement said that the "three-year plan" is not to be realised in that time but will be "initiated in the next three years."

It said:

"The term regimentation, freely employed when commenting on the plan, must be accepted with the greatest reserve, as may be seen from a study of the text of the plan's 20 points.

"The Cuban Embassy emphatically denies that the announcement of the plan has thrown the country into confusion and bewilderment. The objectives of the plan have been explained in the press and over the radio for many weeks and the political and economic organizations of the island have discussed and approved these objectives."

The embassy objected to comment that the plan was intended "to curb political activity and maintain the governmental status quo for at least three years."

"While different committees study the plan's various legal aspects, Congress goes ahead preparing in detail the national election for delegates to the constituent assembly which will meet early next year," the statement said.

"The Cuban Embassy deems grave and false the insinuation that the three-year plan is based upon the elimination of foreign capital or that it will endanger present foreign investments in Cuba, and recommends to those interested in the social and economic movement to be inaugurated by the three-year plan, the careful study of its provisions before giving credit to such unfounded interpretations."

Franco Cancels Ban On Return to Spain Of British Miners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27—Relief is felt in industrial circles here at the news that Gen. Francisco Franco has lifted the ban on the return of British citizens to their jobs in British-owned mines in North Spain.

Existence of the ban, coupled with the fact that the new trade treaty between the insurgents and Germany, though unpublished, was known to contain clauses dealing with the supply of iron ore to Germany, gave rise to fears lest General Franco intended to go back on a previous undertaking not to interfere with the exports of iron ore to Britain from British concerns in North Spain.

Some British blast furnaces have been specially constructed to use ore from these mines, which is of a peculiar kind, and if shipments were suspended it would need altering these furnaces at a cost of considerable time and expense just when British engineering firms are overflowing with work on the rearmament program.

When the ban was first announced, the British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry O. Chilton, got into touch with General Franco's representative at Hendaye, France, following which Mr. Evan Davies, British manager of the Orconera group of mines, went to Salamanca to see General Franco. He obtained a permit to return to work, as soon as he liked.

Gideons Distribute 1,400,000 Bibles In Period of 38 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 27—Membership gains and the distribution of 10,000 more Bibles than in any previous year were reported at the thirty-eighth annual international convention of the Gideon Society here this week.

Among the delegates were two of the three founders of the society, John H. Nicholson, of Denver, Colo., and W. J. Knights, of Wild Rose, Wis.

Since they, with the late Samuel Hill of Beloit, Wis., founded the society in Janesville, Wis., 38 years ago, the organization has distributed more than 1,400,000 Bibles in hotels and institutions throughout the United States and other countries.

Will L. Hardin of Atlanta, Ga., was elected president to succeed Paul A. Westburg of Chicago, who declined renomination. Mrs. L. L. Wilson, of Wichita, Kan., was elected president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Gideons, succeeding Mrs. Samuel A. Fulton of West Allis, Wis.

Regional 'TVAs' Opposed

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Spokesman for the chamber of commerce of 10 Mississippi counties and the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association voiced opposition here to creation of regional power and conservation agencies.

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Plea for Philippines Made By California Trade Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — "Destruction of the Philippine economy" will result from enforcement of the islands' independence act, according to testimony at the hearing held here by the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, named by Presidents Roosevelt and Quezon, prior to its departure on July 24 in the President Hoover to complete its investigation in the islands.

Endorsing the stand of other American trade councils at previous hearings, the Foreign Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce at stormy sessions here concluded "it would be mutually advantageous to both countries to continue preferential trade relations on a fair and equitable basis for an indefinite period after recognition of the independence of the Philippine Islands."

Setting July 4, 1946, as the date of complete liberation, the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 "makes no provision for trade relations after independence and its provisions for transition during the commonwealth period are arbitrary and destructive of existing trade," according to the local trade association.

Two Measures Proposed

Two measures to "alleviate the present and prospective stress" were advanced at the hearing here by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. They are:

1. Legislation to ameliorate the effects of the Jones-Costigan and revenue acts, and of some provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, to maintain the purchasing power of the islands. 2. A degree of tariff autonomy to protect and foster island manufacturing industries.

"In short," the institute recommended, "a very gradual change in the former status of Philippine-U. S. A. trade relations, together with an opportunity to develop their domestic industries, would assure the economic stability of the islands and the future of American interests."

Stability through diversification of industry was declared necessary. Over-specialization is resulting from domination of Philippine affairs by American interests, it was held. Without tariff protection, Philippine manufacturing industries were discouraged, thereby leading to specialization in sugar and coconut oil, the institute pointed out.

Found Vulnerable

Sudden imposition of tariff barriers, consequent to the independence act, would make the "forced specialization peculiarly vulnerable," the institute warned.

Factors responsible for a shift away from American monopoly to Japanese trade were listed as the lowered income of the Philippines, making them seek cheap goods which Japan can provide in spite of American tariff privileges, Japanese purchases of commodities which the islands cannot sell in the United States, and the cornering of the flour market by Australia, Canada and Japan.

Political jousting of President Quezon during his American visit was declared to be indication of the urgency of action. His remarks have been interpreted as a plea for complete independence at least by 1939 because of what he declared here to be a lack of stability of American policy toward coconut and sugar.

Co-operation Given

On completion of the American hearings which began in Washington, D. C., last April 19, J. Van A. MacMurray, American ambassador to Turkey, Far East expert and committee chairman, expressed "appreciation of co-operation given by American foreign trade interests and research groups in solving the problem."

Accompanying President Quezon and Ambassador MacMurray on the President Hoover was an entourage of the American committee of six experts, and the Filipino committee of six experts appointed by Presidents Quezon and Roosevelt to act as a joint committee.

On sailing, Mr. MacMurray said he expected his report to be ready for the Philippine and American Governments by December.

Auto Tourists Plan Drive to Cut Taxes

MANISTEE, Mich., July 27 (AP)—Reduction of taxes on automobiles and gasoline, elimination of vehicular bridge tolls, highway improvement and traffic safety problems will receive the attention of members of the Automobile Tourists Association at their annual summer convention here Aug. 1 to 10.

Officials of the A. T. A., who describe the purpose of their organization as more comparable to that of the American Automobile Association than the Tin Can Tourists of America, estimate that approximately 1500 members will park their automobiles and house trailers in Orchard Beach State Park for the 10-day convention.

Edward H. Jungclass, of Cincinnati, president and secretary of the association, said that among the legislative matters concerning members are "wide shoulders along the major highways to enable tourists to find safety to lunch and change tires; fencing laws which will keep livestock off the highways; preservation of wild life, and safe driving and observation of all driving rules and highway regulations."

Van Loon Likes to Use Some Kind of a Tower for a Marker

Typical Van Loon Sketch, With Its Inevitable Tower

Congress Arms For Battle Over Wage-Hour Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

cedural reform bill for the inferior federal courts. Congress will not adjourn until this is worked out and passed. That is one reason why it is being put through committee so speedily. Over the week end the McCarran sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee brought in the proposed bill; and the full committee met to consider it today. It is expected to be in the Senate's hands almost immediately.

Restlessness is appearing also in the House, where critical demands are coming from Republican leaders, as in the Senate, for a definite schedule of last-minute action, and prompt adjournment.

Despite this pressure it must be pointed out that thus far the Administration has shown no sign of yielding.

White House Is Unyielding

Down to the moment the original White House position still stands, that Congress should stay in session indefinitely and pass four or five major bills which Mr. Roosevelt feels the country needs. These include wage-hour, farm, housing, tax evasion prevention, power control, and certain other measures. How far Mr. Roosevelt and his leadership will yield to the new pressure remains to be seen. Thus far there has been no evidence of yielding, and, on the whole it must be said, not very much evidence of any leadership at all.

Behind the scenes Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, new majority leader, is in consultation with the Vice-President, House leaders and Mr. Roosevelt. Yesterday, it might be noted, Senator Barkley kept the Senate in session till 6:12. There is evidence of a drive to get through all the bills possible and to salvage the New Deal program.

The McCarran bill was passed without record vote, after an amendment to recommit from Senator Frederick Hale (R) of Maine was defeated 51 to 17. An amendment by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, postponing effect of the measure from July 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938, was adopted.

Anti-Lynching Bill Defeated

The anti-lynching bill, which has passed the House in different form, was introduced as a rider to the McCarran bill at the last minute by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York. After some debate as to whether it was germane it was defeated 41 to 34, though the vote probably did not represent the full strength of the measure.

A statement calling for action on the bill by Senators Wagner and Van Nuys said:

As the session draws near to its close, there is one item of proposed legislation which stands out because of the widespread nature of its support and the urgency of its need.

Time and time again the prospects of Federal anti-lynching legislation have grown alternately bright and dim. With uninterrupted regularity, the volume of lynchings has subsided under the prospect of Federal action and risen as that prospect declined. Proof has been established beyond doubt of the effectiveness of even the threat of Federal law. This threat will lose its force if Congress cries wolf too many times. The moment has come when threats must give way to action.

Within the past few weeks there have been several new cases of lynchings, each contending with its forerunners as an example of primitive brutality in the midst of civilization.

For almost six months Congress has been reviewing the virtues of constitutional government. It is fair to recall that bodily security from mob violence is the hallmark of constitutionalism and that lynching is an extravaganza of lawlessness.

Congress Has Neglected Farmers, Co-op Head Says

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27 (AP)—N. C. Williamson of Lake Providence, La., president of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, said yesterday Congress had done almost everything except help the farmer.

He ridiculed Congress' plans to adjourn because of the heat, saying that cotton fields were just as hot as Washington, and "farmers have no air-conditioned offices and committee rooms to work in nor electric fans to protect them from the heat."

An Event to Hendrik Van Loon Impresses Itself in a Sketch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—When the Consul General in New York for the Netherlands confers an officership in the Order of Nassau upon Hendrik Willem Van Loon, in behalf of Queen Wilhelmina, Mr. Van Loon probably won't make a sketch of the proceedings out where anyone can see him doing it, but it will be very unlike him indeed if he doesn't go off in a corner somewhere and do a sketch because he is a man who practices what he preaches—that a very good way to learn about something is to re-valuate it in pictures.

He makes a business of history, and geography, and the like and, while a personal decoration from a Queen isn't proportionately an event of world-shaking importance, still it has the ditching of an event, it makes a mark, not as a matter of friendly interest, was considerable, and there is something about setting down such things in pictures which does contribute to remembering their smallest details.

The honor bestowed on Mr. Van Loon is one among the birthday honors conferred by Queen Wilhelmina this summer. Specifically, it is given him for his enhancement of the Dutch face in the thought of the world, through his literary work. Mr. Van Loon was born in Rotterdam in 1882, quite a more truly a citizen of the world, but if it comes to telling you where he lives now he will say it is in Old Greenwich, Conn.

Perhaps a man who has written the almost incredibly comprehensive books Van Loon has ought to be either a wispy little bookwormish man, or a top-lofty stuffed shirt. Neither could more inaccurately describe the historian.

An Entirely Liberal Background

He says, casually, "My background was entirely liberal," and you think quickly that he looks it. He is even a liberally plumed man. A towering, great figure, he turns out to be the kind of person you have known for years five minutes after you've met him; with stubborn traces of Dutch accent in his speech, even though he came to the United States in 1903, when he was 21 years old, has long been a naturalized American, and has spent a great deal of his time here. He has a strong gift for satire and a disinclination to restrict conversation to one subject for very long, but a talent for eluding and confusion that may result from trying to talk about too many things in too short a time.

This drawing of pictures. It evidently is a regular accompaniment to life with him, whether he has anything to learn at the moment or not. When it comes to paying the check for a postponed last course of dinner he will amuse himself by drawing on it the portrait of a small mouse, as the totals it. If he draw the portrait of an elephant it would reveal that the check was sizeable. A mouse means it is inconsequential. He doesn't show it to anyone at the table; he just does it. Of course, it makes the waiter's eyes pop, but, who can tell, it may have added to his impression of economics.

Mr. Van Loon was quite a youngster when he told his father he would like to be an artist. His father had plenty of money and there was no reason why the boy should not have training in drawing and painting if he wanted it; also he, the father, could draw himself; but in the extraordinary way of some parents who live a million miles removed from their children and can see no reason for trying to bridge the space, Van Loon senior had his son instructed in music, which was also one of his own accomplishments. "With the result," says the present Van Loon, "that I can now do neither."

Considering that Mr. Van Loon can "do neither" he has muddled along pretty well; in a great chair in his workroom at Westport, Conn., there are two violins in cases. Mr. Van Loon believes that music and the stuff of which history is made are parts of the same fabric. So when the antecedents he has conjured onto the stage of his thought, in order to re-create a period, fail to behave as he believes they would, under given circumstances, he turns to the violin and plays himself to the point of clarification, as some men whittle sticks or build a stone wall or trim rosebushes.

And then there is the drawing. He wrote his first book in 1913, after he had graduated from Cornell, had a year at Harvard, married, been an Associated Press correspondent in Russia through the revolution of 1906, spent four years at the University of Munich taking his Ph.D there and had been a lecturer on history and art, in various American universities. And it was always easier to be the illustrator as well as the writer than to try to tell someone what his ideas would be for illustrating his books.

On the slightest provocation he will pull a stubby pencil out of a waistcoat pocket and draw something to illustrate a point he is making; or he will fish from a brief case the drawings for a new book. Sheets that have four clues to looking at a stained glass window, for instance. Done in bright color. One window. Seen four different ways. As it looks "flat." As it looks, when sun is coming through it. As it looks if you separate the components of its subject matter. And as it looks "in the round."

Pictures to him help to corroborate facts by visualising them. It would be accurate to call him a confirmed doubter. But he is not a doubter without being also a seeker of the truth. A curious thing set him to doubting when he was only 10 years old.

Erasmus, How Could You?

In Rotterdam, he lived around the corner from the birthplace of Erasmus. On his way to school he used to pass the statue of Erasmus. Erasmus held a book in his hand. It was one of the legends of the community that, every day when the clock struck the hours, Erasmus would turn a page of his book.

"I watched for hours at a time," Mr. Van Loon will say, seriously, "and never saw him turn a page." If you have a taste for digging out, through tones of voice and inflections, what people really mean by their words, there are several possibilities there. Either that man's years not seeing of a thing doesn't prove it didn't happen; or that history ought not to be stuffed with delicious plums; or that Erasmus really let his public down pretty badly. And so on, and so on.

Anyhow, thinking about Erasmus and his probable sins of omission caused him eventually to turn to a career of setting down facts, as distinguished from legend or nonsense or both. And that is why, close to most major events that occur in his vicinity, you can see Mr. Van Loon somewhere around, scratching on paper with pencil.

He didn't do a portrait of the President at the time, but he can tell you a lot more about what really happened when President Roosevelt was inaugurated, because he was there, and drew pictures of the scene. Come to think of it, your correspondent has proved, in a minor way, that if you draw pictures about a thing you want to fix thoroughly in mind, you'll be likely never to forget it. They don't have to be, as pictures, eligible to the Metropolitan either.

A few weeks before Admiral Byrd went on his first antarctic expedition, he lent the writer one of his own personal maps, for illustrative purposes. To save time getting it back to him, the only thing to do was copy it; it took from 11 p. m. to 3:30 a. m. but it resulted in a feeling that the places on it could be reached blindfold if necessary.

So, if sometime you're somewhere where there is a crowd, gazing at an important event, look for Mr. Van Loon, with pencil and paper.

Look for a giant of a man, carefully dressed, with a round, genial, sympathetic face, and a wonderful beaming smile, who moves along like a windjammer under a favoring breeze.

He won't be wearing a hat.

Russian

(Continued from Page 1)

ing. Whether this delay will have a serious effect upon the harvest remains to be seen.

The theoretical value of "state planning" in agriculture is presumed to be that everything will be done upon expert advice, and nothing left to individual whim. Soviet peasants, through the collective system, have been elaborately organized under the direction of thousands of petty officials and experts. But in the present instance, according to official admissions, the theoretical advantages of the system have been offset by the failure of higher organs clearly to determine where responsibility lies for giving instructions.

"Bewildered"

Members of the ruling Party, it appears, were bewildered by the recent decision of their central committee, which has admonished, been giving arbitrary orders for years. Local Communists, although they have assumed responsibility since 1930 for direction of agriculture in their districts, interpreted the decision of the Central Committee to mean that they should not interfere as they had done for years. But the state agricultural organs, accustomed to Communist direction, hesitated to go ahead on their own responsibility. So agriculture was poised in mid-air.

Now the Communists are instructed to resume leadership of the spring sowing, and have made a frantic effort to catch up with the schedule.

Does this mean that the central committee has decided that state organs are not yet ready to act alone? The answer to that question is not clear. There is strong evidence to indicate that all the subordinate organs are still bewildered, awaiting a "signal" from the center.

New Distance Flight Planned by Russians

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Mikhail Gromoff, pilot of the Soviet plane which broke the world's non-stop record in a 6262-mile flight over the North Pole, predicted yesterday that Soviet airmen will fly twice that distance in a new plane.

The transpolar plane was built in 1932, Mr. Gromoff explained, and lacked many modern improvements. Mr. Gromoff, with Andrey Yumasoff, co-pilot, and Sergei Danilin, navigator, called on President Roosevelt, Secretaries Hull, Woodring, Roper and other American officials.

Campaign Books Rise to Annoy New Deal Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The question of the Democratic convention books, which—bearing President Roosevelt's autograph—were sold to corporations and wealthy individuals for sums ranging upward from $250, is turning into a real burr under the Administration's saddle.

It is in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act for a political party to solicit campaign funds from corporations. The Democratic National Committee, needing money to cut down its deficit, sold books instead. A list of purchasers, published over the weekend, shows many corporations with daily dealings with the Government. And now it develops that many of them never bothered to take delivery of the books. That was a purely incidental detail. The contributions, like most such donations, were made either because the contributors zealously supported the cause, or as an investment in political good-will.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York is pressing for a congressional investigation of the whole transaction. It is unlikely that he will get it. But the affair is getting plenty of publicity anyway.

The list of contributors runs to over 1000 names in the New York area alone. Contractors and suppliers of building materials, business-machine companies, distilleries, aircraft companies, and many others whose businesses impinge upon the Government were contributors.

Possibly the most objectionable phase of the whole business was the fact that the $250 books were sold at that rate on the sales-argument that they contained President Roosevelt's autograph. The President, as a favor to the late Forbes Morgan, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, had signed a large number of sheets bearing a picture of the White House. These were later bound into the books.

Obvious signs of chagrin have been subsequently visible at the White House. The matter is genuinely irritating. Moreover, whether Representative Snell can bring the matter to "prosecution" or not, the plan skated close to the edge of illegality. At the very least, the evasion of the Corrupt Practices Act's prohibition of corporation contributions was accomplished by the device of selling books which in many cases were not delivered.

The unsavory flavor of the whole transaction is once more disheartening to sincere New Dealers. They hate to be reminded of the political feet of clay which are beneath their experiment.

Report Says New Deal Souvenirs Went Astray

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—The New York Times said last night "an informal investigation" had revealed that "about half" of the Democratic national convention souvenir books for which corporation heads paid $250 each were never delivered.

Many purchasers simply paid for the souvenirs without expecting delivery, according to the newspaper, and regarded the expenditure as "a judicious investment in the good-will of the Administration."

Others who insisted on delivery found themselves up against the problem of what to do with the books after they arrived, said the Times.

The paper quoted Robert R. Young, chairman of the Alleghany Corporation and the Chesapeake Corporation, as stating he had instructed the distributors to send $3750 worth of the souvenirs to young cousins, nieces and other relatives.

For this service, the Times said, Mr. Young paid the distributors, John B. Gallagher & Co., an extra charge for embossing the names of the recipients on the covers of the volumes.

Sheep 'Assist' Firemen At Spokane Lumber Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—It is somewhat unusual to think of large lumber mills within the limits of a modern city, and it is even more strange to think of sheep roaming the yards of such mills. Nevertheless, sheep are helping to solve the fire problem at the Western Pine Manufacturing Company in Spokane.

As in most lumber yards, weeds and grass require constant attention of company officials. Spokane city firemen on a tour of inspection suggested the use of sheep since sheep quickly eat grass to the roots, a fact that made them anathema years ago to cattlemen. The sheep in the Spokane industrial plant's environs have grown fat, and, according to Grant Dixon, president of the company, will be marketed when the fire season is closed.

Barabara Found in Alaska

SEWARD, Alaska, July 26 (AP)—Discovery of the largest barabara (prehistoric native communal house) ever found in Alaska was announced yesterday by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, famous anthropologist. A mill boat brought word that Dr. Hrdlicka and his party uncovered the barabara—200 feet long and 100 feet wide—four feet underground at Chernofski, native village on Unalaska Island.

Social Injustices Condemned At Closing Oxford Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., July 27—The curtain has fallen upon the World Conference of Christians with adoption of a message calling for co-operation of the churches in furtherance of a program agreed to by the 900 delegates.

Presented by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Oldham of London this message sums up the chief conclusions reached by the conference.

"We have tried during these days at Oxford," the message declares, "to look without illusion at the chaos, disintegration of the world, injustices of the social order and the menace and horror of war. The world is anxious and bewildered and full of fear. We are troubled yet we do not despair. Our hope is anchored in the living God. In Christ, and in the union of man with God and of man with the man which he creates, life even in face of all these evils has a meaning.

Adjustment to Conditions

"In his name we set our hands to the task as servants of God and of one another to proclaim God's message of redemption and combat injustice, cruelty and hate. The Church can be of good cheer because Christ has overcome the world."

Referring to the war problem the message declares: "To condemn war isn't enough. Christians must do all in their power to promote among nations justice, peaceful co-operation and adjustment to altering conditions. Especially should Christians in the more fortunate countries press the demand for justice on behalf of the less fortunate. Insistence upon justice must express itself in a demand for such mitigation of sovereignty of national states as is involved in the abandonment by each of the claim to be judge in its own cause."

Inasmuch as the conference had been called to consider the relation of Church and State, it was appropriate that the final message should reflect the judgment of the delegates regarding this issue.

"We recognise the State as having authority from God for its own function," the message says, "but as it holds authority from God so it stands under His judgment. God is Himself the source of justice of which the State is not Lord but servant.

Scrutiny of New Movements

"A Christian can acknowledge no ultimate authority but God; his loyalty is to God and nothing must usurp place of that primary and only absolute loyalty. The Church has duties laid upon it by God which at all cost it must perform. Because this is its duty, it must do it whether or not the State consents. And the State on its side should recognise this duty and give full liberty for its performance."

In the realm of economics the message declares: "The Church knows that no outward ordering of life can touch the roots of social evil and it cannot surrender itself to the Utopian hopes of new movements. Whereas in certain of these movements, hope of progress is coupled with repudiation of all religious faith, the Church must unequivocally condemn such movements. But it is under an imperative obligation to understand the causes which have produced such theories and to meet their challenge, seeking honestly to judge them in light of the divine Word."

Bishop Vadadayakam S. Asariah, of Dornakal, South India, at the concluding session presented, and the conference adopted, a message of sympathy with the Christians of Abyssinia. Upon motion of the Archbishop of Sweden similar action was taken with respect to the Christians of Russia.

The report of the commission on Christian education was presented by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary. In this report the churches are urged to resist the tendency of the modern state to monopolise the field of education. The conference realised, however, that secularisation of education is due not only to the influence of the state, but to divisions prevailing among the churches.

Dr. S. Germanos, Archbishop of Thyateira, the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. John R. Mott of New York, the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown of New York, Dr. Oldham of London, Archbishop Eidem of Sweden and the Rev. Marc Boegner of the French Protestant Federation were named to negotiate with leaders of other ecumenical movements in interest of the World Council of Churches, for which plans already have been approved.

The Bishop of Chichester announced that notwithstanding the protest of representatives of German Free Churches, a delegation would be named by the administrative committee of the Universal Christian Council to deliver to leaders of the German Evangelical Church a message adopted at one of the earlier conference sessions.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Daily, 11:00 a. m., WNBC, 1360kc.
New Haven—Daily, 11:00 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Ocean Air Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

can having a monopoly because that arises from its special relations in Britain.

Holds Monopoly

The plain fact is that no American air line other than Pan American could go into the trans-Atlantic business today because it would not be permitted use of the British stepping stones which Pan American alone is authorized by Britain to use. The only way around this obstacle would be use of high altitude, long range planes capable of flying directly from an American port to some continental European port outside of British control, or airships. The high altitude plane is not yet a practical alternative because the pay load for a single hop across the Atlantic would of necessity be relatively small. Airships may re-enter the field eventually, but there is only one big airship being built in the world today—the sister-ship to the Hindenburg.

Aside from these potential exceptions Pan American has a monopoly without benefit of the American Government. This is resented in some Administration quarters. The State Department is inclined to look with approval on Pan American's success, but the Department of Commerce feels differently. Col. J. Monroe Johnson, assistant secretary of commerce in charge of aviation, strongly disapproves of Pan American's favored position in the Atlantic, and his chief, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, has made pointed remarks about monopolies.

So far as can be learned no definite conclusions were reached at the conference. This question of monopolies was discussed, however, and also the possibility of a subsidy system which might let other companies into the trans-Atlantic air business.

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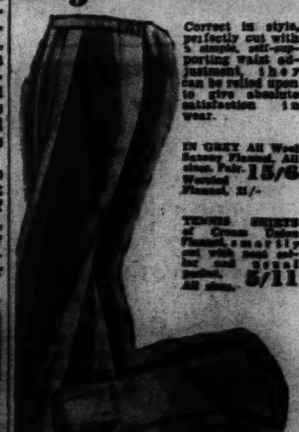
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Planes Larger, But Air Fields Shrink in Size

News in Aviation

The airports of the country are "shrinking" in size. The reason is that transport planes are becoming bigger and bigger. And think what is going to happen when—say in 1955—a 40-passenger, 60,000-pound transport snores overhead at 237 miles an hour, to land at the nice little speed of 68 miles an hour!

That plane will need a runway of 4000 to 5000 feet.

And the longest runway at Newark, N. J., the busiest airport in the world, is 3100 feet. Boston and Chicago have 4000-foot runways. And one or two airports, such as Cleveland and Kansas City, have "5000 plus" foot strips. But the average runway is around 3000 feet. Thus new regulations which will be necessary for the safety of the big four-engined jobs now under construction will make most of the airports in these United States obsolete.

Washington Airport

The future of airports already has crept up on Washington, D. C. Within recent days, pilots of Eastern Air Lines and American Air Lines served notice on the Bureau of Air Commerce that they refuse to take the responsibility for landing in Washington, except under ideally favorable wind conditions.

The American capital has a one-way field which nestles uncomfortably between the Potomac's south bank and adjacent hills. Its single runway of adequate length is bisected by a military road. Lights go on and motor cars are halted when planes land or take off!

The Airplane Pilots Association, acting for the two airline companies, asked for designation of a new field within sixty days—suggesting possible temporary use of the Army's Bolling field. A commission has long been studying possible sites but has not yet come to a decision.

Meanwhile the Bureau officials are busy writing new regulations to govern airport classification and Washington is not expected to have a "number one" rating.

Planning Needed

The major need, the magazine Aviation points out in a current article, is for more planning and less "setting aside of a level tract and calling it an airport."

"Two hundred and twenty-five million dollars, as of Jan. 1, 1937, has been spent on civil airports," the article states. "Many millions of this amount has been voided through inadequate airport planning, sometimes necessitating the razing of a line of hangars, the changing of the whole airport layout or the obsolescence of entire airports."

New York's commercial airport at Newark, N. J., has developed from its inception without the benefit of a well conceived and comprehensive airport plan, it is declared. The result has been twofold: wasted capital and a poor layout. Similarly, the Paris airport of Le Bourget is now in process of drastic modernization to make possible the doubling of the present landing area. A new airway station is now being built and some of the existing hangars will be torn down. Likewise Tempelhof, the commercial airport at Berlin is being doubled in area, and another airway station is being built. Croydon, London's commercial airport, had a similar situation, expansion of the landing area eventually isolating the original extensive airport buildings in the center of the expanded airport. These were being demolished and new buildings were built at huge cost. Now they are found inadequate, it is said, to suitably accommodate present-day airport traffic.

Airways Progress

On the airways themselves, however, important progress continues. A program of airways construction representing plans for expenditure of about $5,000,000 of the $7,037,800 which the department's appropriation act for the fiscal year 1938 authorizes for establishment of air navigation aids, is announced by the Bureau of Air Commerce. The act appropriates $3,037,800 for this purpose for the fiscal year 1938 and authorizes the Department to obligate itself for an additional $2,000,000 prior to July 1, 1938, plus a further $2,000,000 prior to July 1, 1939.

The Bureau's program is designed primarily to improve the existing system of air navigation aids by modernizing present aids and providing new facilities to fill in gaps in the present system.

One feature is adoption for Bureau radio stations of simultaneous transmission of both voice and radio range signals on the same frequency, which has been made possible by the Bureau's development work. With simultaneous transmission the radio range signals transmitted to keep the pilot on his course are sent continuously. Voice broadcasts are made from time to time on the same frequency, with the range still in operation, and the pilot may listen to whichever form of transmission he requires at the moment.

As it is necessary that range signals and voice broadcasts be on the same frequency, stations operating on the older basis have to interrupt the range signals to broadcast voice. Although the intervals are brief, not exceeding three minutes, they may occur at times when pilots urgently need radio range guidance. Simultaneous transmission does away with these interruptions.

Wind Tunnel Tests

The use of the wind tunnel as a means of discovering and rectifying the bad features of an airdrome cannot be very frequent. But the airdrome at Rongotai at Wellington, N. Z., is a case in point. Although apparently good to look at and suitable as a commercial airport, it was found that under certain wind conditions big machines required an unduly long take-off run, and the air was often very bumpy. Wind tunnel tests on a model of the airdrome showed that by slicing off about 80 feet from the top of a hill known as Moa Point, the dangerous wind eddies would be much reduced, and a "dead spot" at the base of the hill would be practically eliminated. The slicing off of the hill-top involved the removal of some 360,000 cubic yards of soil.

Artificial Lake

A daring scheme has been proposed by some French air enthusiasts for making an artificial lake outside Paris where the largest flying-boats would be able to alight and take off. Adjoining would be a land airdrome. The site suggested is the plateau of St. Cyr which would be connected with the center of Paris by electric railway. This plateau is 550 feet above sea level and the water for the lake would be pumped up by hydro-electric power provided by Alpine rivers. Several sites have been examined by the airports committee of the Aero Club of France, and that at St. Cyr is the one regarded as most likely to be selected if the scheme goes through.

Test Service

Great Britain has decided to open an experimental air service to West Africa in preparation for a regular service to South America. Viscount Swinton, Air Secretary, said recently a contract with British Airways, Ltd., had been made and that he hoped to have a "South Atlantic air service as soon as experience warrants its commencement."

Record Month

June was a record month for the commercial scheduled air lines of the United States. According to figures announced by Col. Edgar S. Gorrel, president of Air Transport Association of America, they flew 41,180,337 revenue passenger miles. This is an all-time monthly high. The previous peak month was July, 1936, during which 40,104,800 revenue passenger miles were flown by domestic air lines.

Traffic for the first half of 1937, amounting to 174,820,643 revenue passenger miles, was 11 per cent greater than the 157,542,100 figure for the first half of 1936 and 46 per cent greater than the revenue passenger mile figure for the first six months of 1935.

Express business showed even greater gains, the first five months' figures of 2,765,957 pounds carried over the air lines being 25 per cent greater than the corresponding period in 1936, and 156 per cent greater than in 1935.

Homing Instinct In Duck Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The homing instinct so commonly attributed to carrier pigeons has recently been discovered as an apparent characteristic of the lowly duck.

A few days ago a South Benton farmer presented one of his friends with a mallard hen and her brood of nine-day-old ducklings. The web-footed family was placed in a box and transported by automobile to its new home three miles distant. The next day being Sunday, the new owners went picnicking and left the ducks to forage for themselves.

Duck psychologists are still at a loss for a plausible explanation of the family's actions upon being left alone. It may have been the greener fields always on the other side of the fence, or a decision to take a Sunday stroll, but many "duck lovers" call it homesickness. Be that as it may, Madame Duck waddled calmly and contentedly across the Pacific highway amid the heavy Sunday traffic and the nine ducklings followed. Two days later the family, minus but one of the babies, turned up at the home they had so unceremoniously been turned out of but a scant 72 hours before.

Report on Postal Receipts

Postal receipts at Augusta, Ga., have shown a gain for 43 consecutive months.

Cape Town-England Sea-Borne Mail Makes Last Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The last sea-borne first class mail for Britain left here by the regular mail steamer recently when the first Imperial Airways flying boat left Durban carrying mail under a new scheme of regular service at reduced rates.

The new scheme affords air mail service through feeder lines between South Africa and British African colonies along the route and Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State.

The planes operate on a twice a week schedule between Durban and Southampton, leaving Durban on Sundays and Wednesdays and arriving in Southampton the following Saturdays and Tuesdays. The return trips leave Southampton Tuesdays and Saturdays and arrive at Durban Mondays and Fridays.

Under the new postage rates, first class mail may be sent between South Africa and Britain for three half-pence per half ounce. The rate for newspapers and parcels remains unchanged.

Mail steamers will henceforth carry only publications and parcel post, but will make weekly sailings.

The new air mail service and postage rates will eventually be extended, it is said, to India, Malaya and Australia.

Drive on Narcotics Pushed in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—Following a drive to stamp out the sale of marihuana, during which police arrested a dozen wholesale vendors of the drug, inspectors are being sent into the country and small villages all over the north of Mexico to find the farms where the plant is grown. These will be destroyed.

Last week an orchard of the plants, concealed among fruit trees, was found in Cadereyta, a small town about 20 miles from Monterrey. It was large enough to have been the main supply of marihuana in this city, police reported.

Governors of North Mexican states are determined by concerted action with Texas and other southern states to stamp out the growing of the weed.

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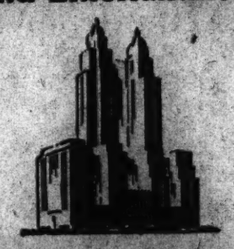

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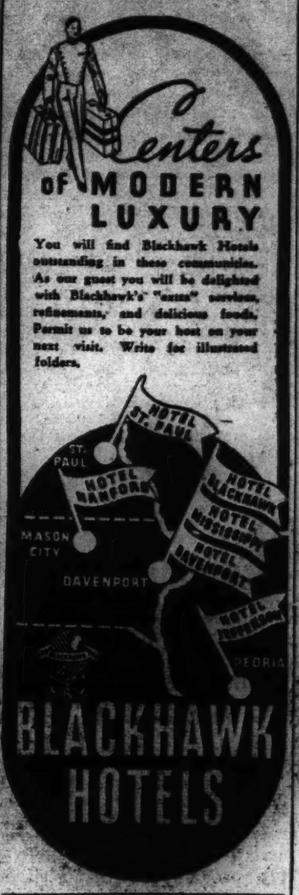
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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Music and the Ballet

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

While the last blows of the hammer still resound over the wooden pavilions of the Exhibition, international performances succeed each other without interruption in our theaters. Our winter musical season has now come to an end. The last effort of the Opéra was to stage a ballet by Serge Lifar entitled "David Triomphant." This is a very free and summary interpretation of an episode in the life of the shepherd David, who after killing the giant Goliath enjoys such popularity that he excites the jealousy of King Saul.

The theme is treated in an angular and exaggerated style which recalls the worst period of Serge de Diaghilev's ballets, the time of the decadence of the celebrated company. M. Serge Lifar is our best dancer, but he is a choreographer whose aesthetics lack solidity. He allows himself to be influenced by the most ephemeral tendencies of fashion and snobbery and ends by compromising his talent as an interpreter by his very disputable conceptions as a ballet-master. His interpretation of David was a complete disillusion for all those who admire this remarkable artist. It is well known that he follows an ideal peculiar to himself with regard to the collaboration of music and the dance. Many aesthetes at present assume that the dance has become an art so complete in itself that it is able to forego the help of musicians. Choreography is a mode of artistic expression, a language, a vocabulary which can translate everything without the co-operation of instruments.

Without going as far as that Serge Lifar believes that the rhythms of the body share at least equal rights with those of music. This being so, why should one always be the slave of the other? Instead of a dance interpreting music, why not make music interpret a dance? Serge Lifar had already alone composed the whole of his choreography for "Icare" and requested a musician docilely to emphasize the smallest curves and accents with the use of a profuse collection of percussion instruments. The experience was a strange one, and one that gave very satisfactory results. The synchronism of the two rhythms was more complete than usual. In this way the dancer evolved his own score.

In "David Triomphant" we once more meet with the same solution, though applied less rigidly. The composer, Rieti, was able to write quite freely a few pleasing melodies in which the indications were followed by the choreographer. But every moment the balance is reversed. One is conscious that Serge Lifar composed these sequences of rhythms and accents himself and that Rieti wrote the music under his direction with scrupulous respect for the metrical and rhythmical landmarks. The result is, again, quite pleasant and there would have been nothing but praise for the choreographer had he not revived the deplorable taste for exaggerated distortion of movements and attitudes, grimacing postures and burlesque effects; indeed, the whole of that jerky, disjointed gymnastic that nothing can justify and which had apparently been definitely abandoned. It was with no pleasure that we saw the fashion revived.

A season of opera-bouffe has been organized by the Exhibition and reserved for young French composers. The first performance has been much discussed. To begin with, it included a charming operette by Léo Delibes, entitled "L'Ecossais de Chatou" given in retrospective homage to the composer. The décor was to our surprise unexpectedly modern in character. After this tribute to an ancester of light music we heard three pieces, each of one act, by Jean Rivier, Maurice Thiriet and Manuel Rosenthal respectively.

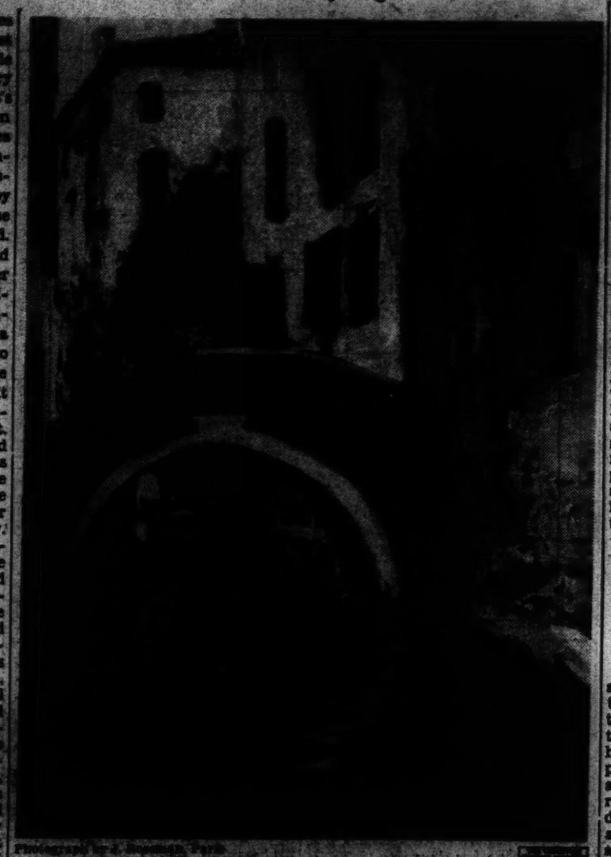
These three scores were not without interest. That of Rosenthal, "La Poule Noire," was written with very great skill, taste and wit. The orchestration in particular was quite dazzling. These three works, however, suffer from the mediocrity of their librettos. At the present moment young composers search in vain for a good librettist of operettas. Under the influence of the cinema, the technique of which does not make the same demands, young composers are satisfied with stringing together a few more or less original "gags" and then imagine they have scored a success. The public is more exacting. It likes well-constructed librettos with witty dialogues and cannot be imposed upon by a succession of crude jokes. The "Farce d'Atelier" has done a lot of damage among the young people of today.

Thus, in his "La Véridique Histoire du Docteur" Maurice Thiriet has somewhat abused the parody and the irony of the quotation. Nevertheless his score is full of promise and contains some delightful details. M. Jean Rivier's work, entitled "Vénitienne" was rather lacking in variety and invention. As the libretto does not admit of the spoken word the composer was obliged to hold the attention of the listener from the beginning to the end of the performance. This is certainly a difficult undertaking. It would demand exceptional gifts of imagination from the musician, with, at the same time a paradoxical faculty for reiteration. Without the spoken dialogue opera-bouffe is a formidable genre. Our young musicians have just experienced this. One should none the less encourage this form of spectacle, for it has made it possible for some comparatively unknown composers to be heard and also provided an opportunity for the scenic artists of the same generation to show their powers of imagination and skill.

Among the visitors who made the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées their temporary abode mention must be made of the Ballets Russes de Monte-Carlo which obtained a very likely success with Mozart's "l'Epreuve d'Amour," Gluck's "Don Juan" and Mendelssohn's "Les Elfes." These novelties were accompanied by Fokine's repertory, restored to its right equilibrium by the originator. The success of the company was extremely animated.

Finally, Catherine Littlefield gained our admiration with her "Compagnie des Ballets" from Philadelphia. Her first performance included Poulenc's "L'Aubade," a suite of dances by Chopin and two specifically American ballets: "The Barn Dance" and "Terminal." It was, naturally, these two last productions which interested us most. The mythological fantasy attached to Poulenc's music struck one as being rather insipid and we have too often seen Chopin's "Suites de Dances" interpreted with greater virtuosity by the Russian company.

But the two local ballets, especially the second, enchanted one with their originality, gaiety and astonishing vitality. Here the natural qualities of the American race did wonders. I particularly enjoyed the happy music and amusing scenario of "Terminal" which takes us to the booking-office of a station, where, with infinite humor and skill it depicts the arrival of trains and the unloading of the varied representatives of American society into a great city. The West Coast Express that brings us a famous actress and the Hollywood Rapid, from which a star descends surrounded by her adoring, provide extremely successful scenes especially the last one which is a little masterpiece of gaiety and irony.



Photograph by A. Dauman, Paris

"Souvenir de Venise," in the Vail Retrospective Exhibition in Paris

Building Writers' Audiences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Professor Glenn Hughes who heads the University of Washington's drama division is obtaining the common end by pursuing an individual course.

He started from the common premise: if theater technique of a professional standard is to be obtained by college students it is necessary to have steady, continuous and adequate audiences before which students can perform. Glenn Hughes has managed to obtain such audiences for his students.

Seven years ago Professor Hughes took the first step in gaining his end. He abandoned a huge barnlike structure officially dubbed an auditorium but actually a hall with no semblance of acoustics. To take such a step involved daring since the state supported school had no place in its budget for a new university theater, and the drama division itself was at that time without funds for building a showhouse of its own.

The only answer to the problem was an off-campus theatrical venture involving obligations for heat, light, rent and incidentals. Many experimental performances in a friendly patron's hotel penthouse finally provided funds.

It was during these shows that Professor Hughes decided on the theater policy he would follow. He reasoned that people were now accustomed to the good sight and sound facilities provided by the movies. Thus it would be necessary to give these same advantages to his audiences if they were to become steady play patrons. The only way to do this, he decided, was to have a theater small enough so that everyone could see and hear everything from every seat in the house.

So the Studio Theater, the first of a two-story frame building's theaterlets, seats 60 persons. Nightly except for Sundays and occasional weeks of rehearsal students play the classics of drama from Shakespeare to Chekhov.

In the Penthouse Theater which developed into a financial success on the second floor there are 120 comfortable seats. The theater has a cherry red and cream decoration scheme. The seats are arranged in tiers of three against each of the walls of the long rectangular room.

In the large carpeted open space separating the sections of chairs there is no raised platform, no footlights and no evidence of a curtain. This space is the Penthouse's acting area, a stageless stage on which many drawing room comedies, among them "Hay Fever," "Personal Appearance," and "Holiday," have been played.

Because the members of the audience surround them, Penthouse players have no artificial speaking stance imposed on them. Whichever way actors stand they will be facing a part of the audience, and even though backs frequently confront spectators the room is small enough to insure that all the lines will be heard. Students acting at the Penthouse sit, stand and walk about as they would in an ordinary room. The modern furniture which serves as the stage set for Penthouse drawing room comedies is low enough so that it does not obstruct any of the action. The natural movements made possible by this seating arrangement help to develop realistic acting.

John Ashby Conway's scene constructing classes make all furniture and sets for both theaters. Professor Conway is responsible, too, for converting the shabby interior to playhouse use. In addition, Professor Conway has worked out a system of overhead lights which effectively focus on the acting area during the play.

Short blackouts take the place of curtains and give the actors a chance to get on or off the set. Actors' exits and entrances are made through the only two doors in the room. Carpeted runways connect these doors to the "stage." The first door is the same one through which the spectators came. The other one leads to the Blue Room of the Penthouse where the spectators gather between the acts.

So popular did the Penthouse prove soon after its opening early in 1935 that six performances a week were given. Hard as it is on college undergraduates with work in various other subjects to keep up, such a regular night-in and night-out schedule makes for professional attitudes as well as professional performances. Nearly all the Penthouse shows could have run longer than their alloted six weeks had it not been for other demands on the time of the student actors.

From October to June this six-night six-week run policy is maintained, although between the closing of one play and the opening of another one week is reserved for polishing rehearsals. Through July, August and September the most popular productions are revived for three-week runs. The latter part of September is given over to renovating the showhouse.

From the Studio's earnings in part the drama division has built up an imposing fund in a few years. Part of the money from this fund goes into building up a library of dramatic books, magazines and plays which circulate throughout the Northwest.

Out of the fund will come much of the money which is to be used for a third theater. WPA allotments will pay for the labor costs. This newest experiment of Mr. Hughes will employ the conventional seating system, modeled after the old Mississippi river showboats. The Showboat will float in the Lake Union Canal which forms one boundary of Washington's campus. The Showboat will be moored at a University dock because the expense entailed in moving it around Puget Sound or Lake Washington would overbalance possible profits.

Silvermine Guild of Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

Silvermine, Conn.

Halfway between New Canaan and Norwalk, Conn., lies Silvermine, a community which has become noted as an art center. The Silvermine Guild of Artists, Inc., was organized 15 years ago and its former interest in paintings alone has spread to include other arts. A splendid gallery shows off exhibits to advantage. In general, co-operative efforts of artists are increasing in recent years, and although a great deal of spadework lies ahead in establishing the artist more firmly in the community, indications are more encouraging than they were a decade ago.

A similar guild in more northerly locations of New England would provide a more modified display. Silvermine, for all its rusticity, is close to New York and the exhibition, shown currently, corresponds to the sophisticated Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street displays, seen in smart modernistic galleries. It is arbitrary just where the pictures show, for they do not seem in any way to be prompted into being through the environment in which they are exhibited. This journeyman commentator still feels a bit provincial, may seem somewhat naïve, but after leaving behind the sleek thoroughfares, and speeding vehicles, one would wish to be relaxed by works of art which might consolingly indicate that life is not all that.

Somehow in these summer sallies to art colonies, we like to feel that the easel has sunk into gritty sand, or moss-covered earth, and that the artist was influenced, not by the last word on the boulevards or avenues, but by the insistent green of surrounding vegetation, or the throbbing fullness of life experienced in rustic detachment, where city noises are lacking, but the air is full of sounds, bird calls, croaking, buzzing and hissing. That was what the great French moderns conveyed so eloquently, so overwhelmingly, a throbbing, pulsating, verdant, growing, changing nature. But the younger generation takes the utterances of these forbears on faith, and paints in similar manner, but, and alas, not in the same spirit. One cannot restate Renoir's expression of joy in flowers and trees by merely applying strokes in the manner he developed. There must be a comparable inner responsiveness.

Artists today may be divided into other categories. There are those who wish to come closer to social issues of the day, and who voice their bitterness or hope pictorially. Others seek the lee side, and paint still-life and portraits, studio themes and fantasies. To this group belong the artists shown at Silvermine.

Revington Arthur is generously represented in some facile paintings which recall Derain and Van Dongen. Walter Stiner carries the fluent manner to the point of tenuousness. Renee Lahm is a sort of Connecticut Utrillo, Henry Strater and Edward Bruce provide firmer portrayals of the countryside with emphasis upon a patterned design.

Some present-day luminaries in paint have been invited to show their pictures by way of adding ballast to the exhibition. Alexander Brook is one, Kenneth Hayes Miller another. A street scene by Sidney Laufman is imposing for atmospheric illusion. On the whole, the pictures lean towards painterly effects, and sometimes the artists depend heavily upon technical tour de force.

Vail Retrospective Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The Eugene Lawrence Vail retrospective exhibition opened at the Charpentier Gallery under the patronage of the United States Ambassador.

Thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Eugene Vail, Paris art-lovers are able to form a complete idea of the various aspects of her husband's fine and personal talent, in which the influence of America, the country of his father and grandfather, and of France—he was born in Saint Servan, in Brittany, land of his mother—is so apparent.

Etaples, the old fishing village on the Picardy coast, and Concarneau in Brittany, both inspired some of his most characteristic works—such as "Le Bain d'Etaples," "La Vieille Place d'Etaples," and the delightful "Port de Peche de Concarneau" which belongs to the Luxembourg Museum, and which renders with the charm, the poetry and intimacy of a small French fishing port. Dordrecht, with its enchanting river vistas, inspired some fine autumn impressions, such as the one entitled "Matinee d'Octobre," with its low hanging storm clouds and the "Soiree de Novembre."

"Souvenir de Venise," a harmony of mellow walls and glaucous water, "Nuages qui Passent," a study in values and contrasts, "Les Vieux Palais," in which the poetry of ancient stones is expressed, "Venitiennes," and many other canvases, show the varying moods the city of the Doges awakened in the artist.

Besides these pictures, some luminous snowscapes, painted in Switzerland, still lifes, and a few tender portraits of his wife and children, complete this show, which is the forerunner of a series of exhibitions to be held in the United States from November onward, in memory of a gifted and versatile artist.

'Where Are the Tunes?'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In a letter to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1678, Saint-Evremond said, "If you want to know what an opera is, I shall tell you that it is a fantastical work of poetry and of music, in which the poet and the musician, equally embarrassed the one with the other, take great pains to turn out an evil work." Many operas have been written since, but the repertories of our opera houses seem to show that, on the whole, the public shares Saint-Evremond's opinion. A performance or two and the new work joins the great majority of operas, unwept, unhonored and unsung. One hopes—even if hope lacks the faith of conviction—that this will not be the fate of Eugene Goossens' and Arnold Bennett's "Don Juan de Mañara," produced at the end of the recent Covent Garden season.

The book has a curious ancestry that goes back to Mérimée. Borrowing from the author of "Carmen," the elder Dumas wrote a play which by an adaptation Bennett borrowed in 1913. The libretto of "Don Juan de Mañara" is in turn borrowed from the adaptation. As they would say in the nursery: this is the book that Bennett built. His "hero" apparently is no relation of the prototypic Don Juan, invented early in the sixteenth century by a Spanish monk, about whom Shaw writes so interestingly in the Epistle Dedicatory of "Man and Superman." This Don Juan had an actual seventeenth-century ancestor, who lived in Seville, repented, and who founded a still-existing hospital.

Bennett claimed that his character is an idealist: "He is passionately hungry for perfection and with him the end justifies the means. As for his more startling deeds . . . he did not transgress the code of his age." As we see him on the stage, however, his idealism and hunger for perfection are so, shall we say peculiar, that he is indistinguishable from any other Public Enemy. No. 1? The code of his age would horrify a hardened G-man or a tough inspector from Scotland Yard. In fact, all through the opera one expected to see the real police emerge from the wings and arrest this odd, cold-blooded idealist for his "startling deeds." If only the police did their duty in opera and organized a few "clean-ups"—but the thought is too dazzling!

Bennett was fundamentally a realist, almost a literary photographer. A fine craftsman, he was no poet, and only a poet—the cynical might add a certain type of newspaper—could invest such a ruffian as Don Juan de Mañara with any kind of glamour. And although dramatically the general construction is admirable, there are lines in the text that descend to the matter-of-fact conversational level of Smith and Jones over the garden wall. The author seems to have delegated romance to the composer.

To deliver a final verdict on so ambitious a work after a single hearing would be unjust, not to say foolish. But one major weakness is evident enough. The author and the composer have not escaped the embarrassment the one with the other, complained of by Saint-Evremond. Book and music are on two different aesthetic levels. Goossens is, in the best sense of the word, a high-brow, that is to say, the intellectual element is invariably present in his music. No contemporary composer is musically quicker witted in the use of his material. Chromatic in texture, his music presents, as it were, an iridescent sound surface, catching and reflecting an incessant play of light and color. He uses a modern idiom with an ease and freedom that many of the older harmonic school must secretly envy. There are at least two occasions in "Don Juan de Mañara" where the score resolves into sheer lyrical beauty: the serenade outside the boudoir of Ines in Act II, and the prelude to Act IV.

Bennett's book, on the other hand, is on the "beefy" side, and altogether on a lower aesthetic level. It calls for the type of Italian composer of opera which we all know so well—the composer who has never suspected that music has any relation at all to his intellectual faculties, perhaps because he has never surmised their existence. To furnish examples might be invidious. But apparently such composers still have a public, for at Covent Garden one heard more than one operagoer plaintively asking, "Where are the tunes?"

With the composer at the desk, the performance was excellent. Lawrence Tibbett still lacks the brio for such a blustering braggart as Don Juan, but he sang well. Margaret Carlisle as Ines, Marie Burke as Paquita, Denis Noble as Don José, Mae Craven as Carolina, Frank Sale as Luis, Harold Williams as Pedro, Norman Allin—whose fine voice one always admires—as Mortés, and other English singers, all showed what they can do when given the chance. Aubrey Hammond's scenery was a pleasant surprise at Covent Garden, which has so often given the impression of being a museum for antiquated theatrical costumes, props and scenery.

Return to the Classics

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. John Gielgud, who has for some years now been regarded as the leader of the younger school of English actors, refuses to be depressed by the reception of "He Was Born Gay," which survived for only a dozen nights. Already, in the somewhat slack theatrical season which is currently upon us, he has ambitious and far-reaching plans for the immediate future.

Mr. Gielgud's reputation is largely founded on his performances in classical plays. His Hamlet, his Romeo, his Mercutio, have deservedly won high praise. He contemplates returning to a classical repertory in the course of the next few weeks, and is at the moment occupied in engaging a permanent company. At first he intended to produce "Macbeth," with Miss Edith Evans as Lady Macbeth, but he has abandoned this plan in favor of a presentation of "Richard II," to be followed by "The Merchant of Venice," "The School for Scandal," and Chekhov's "The Three Sisters." His leading lady is to be Miss Peggy Ashcroft, who played with him in "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Seagull."

London's most recent production, "They Came By Night," has little classical about it, except perhaps the name of its author, Barré Lyndon, which has Thackerayan echoes in it. "They Came By Night" is frankly a thriller, resembling in this respect Mr. Lyndon's previous play, "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," which is still running after more than 300 performances.

The two pieces have a further characteristic in common in that the heroes of both get more deeply involved in the toils of crime than they find altogether pleasant. But whereas Clitterhouse plunges boldly into the maelstrom that finally comes near to engulfing him, impelled by an incredible but logical medical curiosity, John Fothergill, the hero of "They Came By Night," is entangled entirely against his will. This, perhaps, is one reason why the new play, despite its many merits, is not quite so good as the old. Clitterhouse is a man of action: he forces the pace. And a man who forces the pace is always good fun to watch. But John Fothergill, the mild and inattentive jeweler, is the ready victim of the first crook that comes along, and never once succeeds in getting control of the march of events.

The big-voiced Carl Vollaire (Mr. Cees Laseur) finds no difficulty whatever in trapping Fothergill into acting as a fence, or receiver of stolen goods. But halfway through the play, Fothergill discovers that he has a plan, and thenceforward begins to assume a slightly more active rôle. The chief pleasure of "They Came By Night" comes from Mr. Lyndon's decorations. One of these is a soft-hearted but hard-fisted crook of a charming sartorial naïveté, delightfully played by Mr. David Burns. But even more compellingly attractive is the bed-time story which Fothergill tells by installments over the telephone to his small nephew, often at the most incongruously inconvenient moments. By this original and quaint device Mr. Lyndon succeeds in giving to his first act a curtain that is at once exciting, funny, and rather touching.

Mr Lyndon is fortunate in his company. Mr. Owen Nares, who still retains the grace of figure and agreeable smile that made him one of England's principal matinée idols, takes the part of Fothergill extremely well. In the early sections of the play, when Fothergill is depressed and shrinking, easily bullied and not clear-headed, Mr. Nares conveys his muddled attitude even in the cramped effect of his hands, and the set of his shoulders. Miss Ursula Jeans adequately represents the somewhat colorless heroine, and Mr. Laseur admirably gives to the chief crook the aspect of a movable Rock of Gibraltar.

Chicago Jubilee Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Chicago was chartered 100 years ago, and a good deal is being done this year in the way of commemoration. At the Art Institute, during the summer months, two exhibitions have been arranged, one featuring portraits of prominent Chicagoans, and the other the work of contemporary Chicago painters with subjects drawn from their own city. The shows are both interesting, and, on account of unusual emphasis on subject matter, a little difficult to look at, but they both repay study and are proving popular.

Among the painters of the portraits may be found men of merit from both sides of the Atlantic, as a list will show: Louis Betts, Carl Melchers, Edgar Miller, August Franzen, Jules Delaunay, James J. Shannon, Giovanni Boldini, Leopold Seyffert, Walter Ufer, Anders Zorn, Jacques Emile Blanche, Joaquin Sorolla, Sir William Orpen, John Singer Sargent, Glyn Philpot, and Charles W. Hawthorne. It has been said that Americans are altogether too anxious to patronize foreign artists, but these pictures, painted during the last 50 years, divide the honors evenly between Americans and non-Americans, for some of the painters are represented by more than one picture. They are all of interest for they were carefully chosen, but one cannot help feeling that most portrait painters ought to strive to give more than they do. Perhaps they could do better if their subjects permitted them a freer hand.

Photograph Courtesy of the Art Institute, Chicago

Louis Betts's Portrait of Martin A. Ryerson, in the Chicago Charter Jubilee Exhibition

In the other gallery, 26 Chicago painters are represented with one picture each. First of all, one realizes that they are about as various as 26 individuals can be, by temperment, disposition, training, and choice of subject matter. Of course there are a good many street scenes, taken in different parts of the city, some literal and others free in interpretation; some quiet in color, and others blazing in spectroscopic splendor. It is a good thing for Chicago people to look at these and see how the familiar sights which they have been taking for granted can inspire an artist to pictorial phantasy. It will make these everyday things seem more interesting in future and perhaps inspire a few mental experiments as to what one would do if one were an artist. But besides the landscapes, there is an interior of the Institute during the World's Fair, a glittering view of skyscrapers from a skyscraper window; a window full of flowers through which is seen the wintry city as a background, a crowded beach, a stockyards horseshow: such a variety as can only be found in a great city.

Most of the pictures are vigorous in handling, as easterners would expect all midwest pictures to be perforce, but there are some subtle silvery ones that must not be overlooked. The great thing that this show will help one to realize is that the artist is able to see something worth looking at wherever he may turn his eyes. That alone would seem to be sufficient reason for a certain amount of art study.

C. P. K.

Mordkin Ballet at the Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dancing, always in favor as an element of the Stadium Concerts series, was brought into this summer's picture by the Mordkin Ballet on the evenings of July 16 and 17. The program, the same on both occasions, comprised "The Goldfish" and "Dance of the Nations," with Eugene Fuerst as conductor.

The Mordkin Ballet had exhibited "The Goldfish" earlier in the year at the Majestic Theater without occasioning any local disturbance of land or sea. The story, taken from Pushkin, is of the simplest. A poor old fisherman catches in his net what appears to be a goldfish but really is the queen of the mermaids. She begs him to let her go, offering him a handsome reward. The kindly old soul, however, releases her gratis.

When his wife hears of that stupid deed she orders him to call the mermaid back and get the ransom. Five times the obliging mermaid is thus summoned, the wife, meantime, taking so eagerly to luxury and power that her ambition stops at nothing. She even seeks to be named queen of the seas, but at that point the mermaid rebels. So the spell is broken, the grandeur vanishes, poverty and the old mud hut return.

To this mildly symbolical story Nicolai Tcherepnine composed agreeable, if eclectic, music, and for the Mordkin production Sergei Soudeikine provided characteristic and brilliantly colored scenery and costumes. Altogether, the Stadium audiences were supplied with polite and unexciting entertainment that served summer needs well enough. Of the dancers only Leon Varkas showed any particular accomplishment. Mr. Mordkin, of course, did not dance, though he embodied the fisherman effectively.

The "Dance of the Nations," unencumbered with a story, consisted of a series of brief divertissements designated as Polish, Persian, Breton, Caucasian and Greek. If the dancing proved in no wise remarkable, it at least had an abundance of color and movement. The accompanying music was chosen from Glinka, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Rubinstein and Glazounoff. The next Terpsichorean dispensation at the Lewisohn Stadium is to be furnished by Catherine Littlefield and her Philadelphia Ballet, on their return from acclaimed appearances in Europe.

The remaining performances in the "Ring" section of the Stadium's Wagner Festival took place on July 20 and 22, when "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung," respectively, were cut down to the proportions of a discreet evening's allowance. Inevitably in these concert versions the scores suffered through the dismembering. Still, the final scene of "Siegfried" got along with merely the customary cut in the dialogue between the hero and Brünnhilde, and another cut before the awakening of the former goddess.

It was rather in the earlier acts that the depredations of the shears were felt. Only the forging of the sword was retained from Act I, and of Act II excerpts from the Waldweben, the fight with the dragon, and the scene between Siegfried and the Forest Bird were all that survived the scissors. To have given the last act entire, Erda included, as the whole program would unquestionably have been a better worth while contribution to the summer's art.

"Götterdämmerung" fared as well as could be expected, for most of the prologue (except the Norns, of course), the "Rhine Journey," Waltraute's interview with Brünnhilde, and the most salient pages of the last act were heard.

Fritz Reiner, the director of the Wagner Festival, has lived up best to his enviable reputation as an operatic conductor in "Götterdämmerung." Of the singers participating in the last two of the "Ring" dramas, chief honors go to Florence Easton and Kathryn Meisle. Mme. Easton, who as Brünnhilde dispensed entirely with score, furnished fresh proof of her uncommon and secure musicianship and sang very much in the grand manner and with noble feeling. Mme. Meisle's sumptuous tones and authoritative style gave keen pleasure in Waltraute's narrative. The arduous duties of Siegfried were discharged in an earnest and conscientious fashion by Paul Althouse.

PITTS SANBORN

Los Angeles Summer Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The summer music season, now in full swing with three concerts each week in Hollywood Bowl and other excellent musical fare both in Los Angeles and near-by environs, promises to be of unusually high caliber.

One recent important event was the western premiere of Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman." Given by the operatic division of the Federal Music Project under Jacques Samossoud's capable direction, the production was admirable. Soloists were accomplished and the chorus was accomplished. The orchestra of 80 musicians was finely schooled and made much of Mr. Taylor's score.

Charles de la Plate's portrayal of Maccus deserves special mention. William Gon as the Henchman was also satisfactory, while George-Ellen Ferguson—a promising young soprano—was not yet up to the demands of Aslfrida's part especially in her enunciation.

The sixteenth season of Hollywood Bowl opened July 13 with Vladimir Golschmann of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra in the conductor's stand.

Mr. Golschmann and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, which is now also the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra, were greeted by some 17,000 music enthusiasts who made the conductor welcome for his first appearance in Los Angeles.

In the Berlioz "Roman Carnival," the director was evidently trying out accoustical effects and getting used to his surroundings. The Franck D Minor Symphony found him more at ease and he gave a sound, if not thrilling account of the work. Later, in the "Lohengrin" Prelude and the Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" by Rimsky-Korsakoff and the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor" by Borodin, both leader and men were in satisfactory accord and won unstinted applause.

"Carmen" was produced the second night of the season, to an overflow audience of over 25,000. The chorus, large and beautifully costumed, sang well under Pietro Cimini's able baton, and the soloists: Bruna Castagna in the title role, Sidney Rayner as Don José, and Grace Omeron as Micaela, were appropriately cast. The smaller parts, also, were done by artists capable of more than the score demanded.

During the eight-weeks season which will close Sept. 5, Tuesday evenings will be devoted to straight symphony programs conducted by Vladimir Golschmann, Werner Janssen, Hans Kindler, Carlos Chavez, Fritz Reiner, and Otto Klemperer. Thursdays are for opera and ballet.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Courtesy of Chicago Park District

Activities Being Carried On in the Field Houses of Various Chicago Parks During the Summer. Upper Row, Left—Kelvyn Park. Painting and Gesso Work on Wastebaskets Made From Old Sawdust Boxes. The Mural Border Was Done by Children. Center—In the Boiler Room, Now a Summer Studio, at Green Briar Park. These Youngsters Are at Their Craft Class. Right—Lamp Shades Made of Floor Matting to Send the Light Down to the Work Tables. Lower Row, Left—At the Rutherford Sayer Park Where This Craft Work Is Going Forward, the Bleak Workroom Wall Is Made Gay With a Cut-Out of a Peasant Girl. The Screen, Too, Adds a Studio Touch. Center—A Small but Earnest Artist Inspired to Individual Effort, Perhaps, by the Mural That Helps to Turn the Boiler Room at Green Briar Into a Studio-Workshop. Right—Mural Painters in the Summer Classes.

'New Rooms for Old'—a Crafts Project in Chicago Parks

In Sewing, Painting and Tin-Can Craft Youngsters and Grown-Ups Find Recreation and Self-Improvement

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

When a big city allows its boys and girls, men and women to go into the park field house and decorate the walls, fix up the club room, and incidentally learn a lot about home furnishings in the process, the results reach much farther than anyone can foresee.

This happened in Chicago this year when 30 park field houses—old, gray, and dingy—were invaded by neighborhood clubs, classes of young folks, and by stray people who came into the parks and took a hand in the renovation process. They not only turned one room in each park into a very decorative and interesting place but hundreds of homes felt the inspiration as well when practical ideas were duplicated there.

Boys and girls found out how to block-print old unbleached muslin and, before long, they were making draperies for their own room at home with clever figures of airplanes, dogs, and rabbits running around the borders. Women learned new tricks in block printing and even got their husbands to engage in cutting the patterns from old linoleum. Others discovered in the park decorating project that all you need is an oatmeal box and some plaster of paris to make the base of a very interesting lamp.

An old soap box with a partition can be dressed up and the edge carved with a scroll-saw, making a fine little cupboard for the kitchen. For a frieze around the basement wall, the neighbors found that old magazine pictures were very appropriate so they glued them in a continuous line and then shellacked them, in one of the park recreation rooms.

To fix up some of the old chairs in another park, some of the women found that unbleached muslin makes a first class slip cover and before long they were trying them out for their own home to give fresh appearance to the furniture.

"Besides, muslin slip covers are cool and comfortable for summer," one woman said as she drew bright colored yarns in and out in long stitches for borders. Another piped the seams with colors and added several bands of the same material for the edge of the ruffles.

Young folks helped in the very marked improvement made at the Green Briar Park. There an old boiler room was turned into a Mexican Arts Crafts center. A large mural, stenciled and filled in with color, was made to cover the ugly pipes, gas and electric meters and other unsightly but necessary mechanics along one wall. The mural has hinges at the top and swings up easily when anyone needs to get at the household contrivances underneath.

Boiler Room
Now Studio

A partition was put up to hide the boiler and a curtain was hung to hide the coats. Huge shades for the ceiling lights to direct the rays away from pipes and beams down to the work tables, were made of old floor matting which had to be scrubbed and painted. Now in this erstwhile boiler room little children meet for craft classes. Standing at easels they draw to their hearts' content.

A storage room for gym equipment was turned into a Mexican Craft room at Fuller Park. In a neighborhood where Italian, Mexican and German people live, the room has become a kind of community center for the exchange of ideas on how to make attractive things for the home. One of the Mexican girls did much of the designs for the walls, which now stand out boldly in red and black against an old gray background. Contrary to the usual procedure, the water pipes along the ceiling were painted red and black with the effect of a pattern against the neutral ceiling.

In this attractive room, Mexican bowls are fashioned out of some 30 layers of newspaper. Then they are painted and shellacked and taken home for fruit bowls for the center piece of the dining room table. Old olive bottles, mustard and pickle bottles are brought in, painted and decorated for flower vases. On our visit one little Italian girl was working especially hard to finish painting white daisies on a blackened pickle bottle which she wanted to have ready by Mother's Day.

Amazing Gifts
From Tin Cans

It's amazing how these youngsters can turn their artistic abilities toward ordinary tin cans. It may seem a long way from lovely aluminum gift-ware to a plain tomato can, but the finished products coming from the hammers and efforts of several Mexican girls were truly extraordinary. One girl cut the top off a vegetable can and hammered it over a concave surface until she had what looked like an aluminum tray. The side of the can, flattened out, was formed into a scroll at each end and used for the base of the tray.

In another section of the city at Gage Park, a far-away basement room, dingy and unattractive, has been touched up with Indian designs on the wall repeated in the beams of the ceiling. Cupboards were built in and painted which have become lockers for the girls who gather twice a week after school to learn how to sew.

No sooner had these girls finished decorating their room than they sat down at the work tables and began to cut out their summer clothes for beach wear. With one electric sewing machine and two patterns, sized 12 and 14, 20 girls managed to complete their shorts, skirts and tops in good time for bathing weather.

A branch of the Woman's City Club of Chicago meets at the Rutherford-Sayer Park field house. There, in an upstairs room, old reed furniture was repaired, painted and given tufted cushions. An old three-panel burlap screen was given a colored crayon design, and large cylindrical cans were decorated for waste paper baskets. Now all women's clubs in that neighborhood come to this artistically furnished room for their meetings. Peasant figures cut out of plaster board, and decorated, stand on either side of the entrance door.

In Jefferson Park, which is called "home of the loom," for there are so many weaving looms there, the park friends undertook to weave their own draperies. They used carpet warp which looks like coarse string, and, not only made enough material for the sides of the windows, but also for cushions for the window benches which the men made out of natural pine. The boys hammered out metal wall brackets for pots of ivy, and of course, when all was finished and admired there was the urge to duplicate some of these same accomplishments in the homes of the community.

This stir in the park field houses for more color and attractive surroundings was started by a contest called "New Rooms for Old," according to Miss Alice Beyer, director of art crafts for the Chicago Park District. But it has continued far beyond the awarding of a few prizes months ago. The people are still figuring out how to make over other rooms at the field houses and they are, best of all, taking many of the ideas and putting them to good use in their own homes, Miss Beyer said.

The Beginner in Advertising

Expert Gives Vocational Advice to Graduates—II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may be that the applicant does not find the advertising gates even temporarily ajar. He may be forced to seek other employment. Although this seems discouraging and the desired goal still far off, yet in many instances this has later proved a distinct addition to a well-rounded business experience. Today's seeming setback is often tomorrow's open sesame.

Even though one finds it necessary to work at an occupation formerly only followed during summer vacations, such as house-to-house salesman of kitchen ware, boss of a construction gang or shipping on a freighter, this is all grist for the advertising mill.

One young man, after applying in vain to advertising agencies, found it necessary to work in a department store. He was assigned to the rug section and later to the linoleums. After several months, during which he grew thoroughly acquainted with the various types of floor coverings, he was offered an opportunity to enter an advertising agency. As a result of his department store experience, he has since turned out extremely successful linoleum copy.

Used What
He Had Learned

Another could find work only in selling household articles from door to door. Yet when his chance in an agency came, he was assigned to write copy on brushes for use in the home. One of the reasons for this assignment was his knowledge of the daily purchase of housewives.

Others have found that valuable experience can be gained in manufacturing concerns. Many manufacturers do not employ agencies, but have their own advertising departments. Employed in even the smallest capacity, the beginner should still learn all he possibly can about the business. He should become acquainted with the advertising manager, and as opportunity presents itself, try to make intelligent suggestions or comments. Most advertising managers welcome fresh, new viewpoints. From experience they have learned that some of the most successful advertising campaigns have had their inception in the most unsuspected sources.

As for girls who desire to get started in this field, department store experience also offers them wide scope for a practical advertising foundation. Selling merchandise, comparison shopping, the possibilities are endless.

A large number of the highest salaried women copy writers in this country have at some time been employed in various capacities in department stores. One sold soap behind the counter for several months. This glimpse of women's buying habits taught her why soap attractively labeled and packaged sold faster than the same soap boxed in more prosaic fashion; why in certain communities an all-purpose soap sells far ahead of others.

Another combines executive ability with a flair for writing clever fashion phrases. She began in a minor capacity in one of Chicago's largest department stores, and soon progressed to the advertising department. At present, besides producing a tremendous volume of quickly written fashion copy, she selects models for photographs, arranges suitable camera backgrounds and properties, and attends numerous fashion shows as well as daily conferences with the client.

Secretarial Work
As Entering Wedge

Secretarial work is the entering wedge for many girls. A knowledge of shorthand and typing is one of the "musts" if they are to enter advertising by way of the stenographic department. Many successful women copy writers have served a patient secretarial apprenticeship. Starting as secretary to a writer or executive too busy to attend to a multiplicity of small tasks, by degrees they took over the job of writing such booklets and copy as could be delegated to beginners.

One more hint. According to Mary Louise Alexander, head of an agency library research department, there is a vast untrodden field for girls in the business libraries which are rapidly being established in many advertising agencies and manufacturing concerns. At present only about a dozen agencies have their own libraries and research departments. But the constantly increasing demand for this service is being recognized by all advertising agencies, and within the last few months several have added their own libraries.

Business libraries do not consist of rows of books so much as pamphlets of technical and sales data, and the miscellaneous bits of knowledge which a librarian automatically acquires. Girls who say they "love books" are not necessarily those who make the best librarians. Here, as in copy writing, alertness, resourcefulness and a vast enthusiasm and an interest in everything in the world are far greater assets than a knowledge of Latin, says Miss Alexander; although she adds that she considers economics a very important subject for girls to understand, as it gives them a foundation of business fundamentals and teaches them to be better consumers.

She also makes it very clear that the advertising librarian must possess an up-to-the-minute knowledge of business trends, and a thorough acquaintance with world history and current events. I. W. F.

Part I ran last Tuesday

Faltboating Down the Danube With a Group of Students

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does anything sound more romantic than student life at the University of Vienna? Probably our Round Table speaker of today's meeting has plenty of hard work along with her fun; but we wonder if sometimes she feels like pinching herself to see if she is, after all, a character in some old-World Viennese story-book tale instead of a modern American student registered at the university.

—Chairman

Austria

Dear Friends:

Can there be anywhere a more wholesome, happier or more adventuresome student life than at the University of Vienna? Here, each season brings its own joys in the way of tours and "ausflugs." Within a short distance of the city can be found perfect conditions for skiing, skating, hiking, bicycling, swimming and faltboating. Little money or equipment is required to partake of these unending delights.

At the "Amt" (office) of the National Union of Students, one meets an international group, keen, funloving and enthusiastic, drawn together for fellowship and always planning some new adventure. Members of the union pledge themselves to form no habits harmful to health, hence smoking and drinking are taboo. This interesting group represents any number of nationalities as well as both sexes. The director is an Austrian with an English wife.

On Thursday afternoon I planned to spend an hour in the dark room developing the films of our latest ski trip but when I arrived I found arrangements being made for a faltboat trip starting the following evening. Joyously accepting an invitation to join this party, I hurried home to make preparations.

Friday evening we met, with knapsacks crammed with provisions for a three day trip. Faltboats and sleeping bags, loaned by the union, were piled into a taxi and sent down to the pier on the Danube while we went by foot. There were twelve in the party, four girls and eight boys, including the guide and a woman secretary from the Amt.

Student Songs
Fill the Evening Air

We found the S. S. Sophia, our Danube steamer, already well filled with other student groups who joined us in eating and singing on deck until dark. Of course we were all sleeping on deck. The sleeping bags were marvelous. First you slip into a flannel sack, then into one made of down, and then pull over all a water-proof covering and sleep like an angel. Those who slept on the lower deck were more fortunate. They were not sooty in the morning from the steamer's smoke stack.

From noon on Saturday parties disembarked at various landing places along the river. We went on and on, the current of the river seeming to get swifter all the way. Just before we reached our destination we were joined by two more students from a village on the shore. One of these was Ludwig, with whom I was to share my faltboat coming downstream.

We were far up the river when we disembarked at four in the afternoon. Immediately, the folding boats were set up. Each had been carried in parts in three sacks. They were quite quickly assembled and we all took to the water. Then the fun began. Ludwig and I were the last to launch our little craft. I was grasping for breath in the icy water as I waded out into the stream. Suddenly there was great excitement below and turning to where the river was swirling and twisting we saw that the first boat had been upset. Mitzie and Pisto were in the water, their boat drifting away. The villagers who had been watching the fun, hastily set out in a rowboat to the rescue. Soon the runaway boat had been caught, the drenched pair changed into dry clothing and then, all safe and dry and happy we got on our way . . . drifting downstream for two hours till we found a little island on which to camp for the night.

While the rest of us pulled up the boats, unpacked and set up the three tents, Richard, our guide, made a fine pea soup. After supper we gathered round the fire and sang folk songs and told stories.

Some of us were awake by five o'clock on Sunday morning and laughing heartily at each other. We looked so funny as we emerged from our downy cocoons. After a refreshing wash in the Danube, we called the cook, who prepared breakfast, and soon we were off for an early start down the river.

The countryside, in the fresh morning light, was indescribably beautiful. There were low hills on both sides of the river and snow-capped mountains beyond. We passed quaint villages and many castles, some of which were built by knights, and some by robber barons. We passed the castle in which all of the Hapsburgers, down to the last King, Karl the Fifth, were born. We should like to have stopped to explore, but the Danube was in a hurry and swept us swiftly past.

Co-operation
Does It

At 11 o'clock we landed; had a swim and ate our lunch. Then someone discovered a steamer coming round the bend and we took to the boats in a hurry. We paddled out to mid-stream and got as close to the steamer as we dared, enjoying an exciting ride on the waves she left in her wake. But most of the time we kept close together, holding the boats in a sort of float and thus, sunning ourselves and singing and eating we drifted with the current, hardly paddling except to land.

Toward evening we found a grassy slope in a sheltered cove and there we made our camp for the night. Soup again for supper and oh, it tasted good! Then more songs and another night under the stars like any carefree gypsies.

On Monday the sun was high and the day was warm before we got on our way. That noon we did not land, but pulled the boats together and ate out on the river. Early in the afternoon we had to land. Some of our group were forced to return to Vienna that night and we were sorry for them as they left us setting up our tents for another glorious night. That evening we went up to a village for milk and eggs and had a scrumptious supper. Some of the boys studied, some went swimming. We girls talked and knit till bedtime. Soon we were lulled to sleep by the murmuring water.

A stiff breeze sped us on our way the last morning. In an hour we encountered another party of students whom we had met before on the S. S. Sophia. They joined us in a final thrilling ride behind a passing steamer. By noon we could see Vienna looming in the distance and an hour later we had landed.

When the boats had all been dismantled and returned to the Amt, we parted company, having already made plans for another faltboat trip the following week, in the direction of Hungary.

(Miss) C. V. R.

How's that for a good time? And along with all the educational articles we run on this page, it is good now and then to hear of the lighter side of college and university life. For we know from experience that student frolics, such as this are not only unforgetable, but also in many important ways truly educational.

Chairman . . .

Backveld Farm Schools

South Africa Centralizes Rural Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg, S. Af.

A step toward rehabilitation of a submerged people has been made by the provision of novel education facilities for the children of the Transvaal rural areas.

Throughout the country behind the Zoutpansberg mountains the population is scattered and mostly poor; and it is possible to travel for hours without seeing a sign of habitation. Nevertheless many people live there. At one time it was not unusual for an individual owning land to canvass the vicinity for miles around and congregate the children together for the purpose of establishing a school.

The Administrator would then found a school for the 15 or 20 children so gathered together, and make a grant of from 3d. to 4½d per day per child. On the money received in this way and from the parents, the landowner had to keep the children and also earn his own livelihood.

The children were housed in tin shanties and were frugally fed. Sometimes the schools were established in areas where the nearest water was miles away and the children were rationed to half a paraffin tin of water between three of them for the day.

Centralization
As a Solution

That was the educational system in force in the rural areas until a few years ago, when the present Administrator, Mr. S. Bekker, decided to centralize rural education, saving enough in cost of teachers to pay for proper housing and feeding for the children. From the centralized school scheme Mr. Bekker developed the school farm plan.

Once the scheme was inaugurated the money previously spent in a haphazard and unsatisfactory manner was put into schools which are given land, poultry, cattle, hogs and fruit trees, and other things which would allow them to produce whatever they needed for themselves.

The farms are being turned into better farms. The children are taught agriculture of a domestic nature—not how to produce thousands of bags of maize but to produce those products which will sustain them. They are also given the materials and up-to-date machinery and implements with which to produce the best articles.

An important point is that the agricultural side is all done in the children's spare time. In their ordinary school life they do their five hours a day in the classrooms and receive the same education as other South African children; but they are asked to devote a matter of 12 hours a week to the extra work of agriculture.

The children take the greatest pleasure and pride in this work and the flourishing nature of the farms bears witness to their keenness and competency.

Developing Capacities
For Citizenship

Mr. Ross Bressler, principal of one of the farm schools, is of the opinion that they give a better education than the urban type of school, since they combine theory with practice. The boys and girls who attend them are, he says, getting a new outlook on the world around them and are developing a capacity for citizenship that they lacked in the past.

The South African farm schools are still in the experimental stage and it is not yet known what will happen to the children when they leave, although some will certainly pass on to the agricultural colleges. Their mental and physical improvement is, however, most noticeable. The scheme is being watched with interest by both the Government and the social welfare associations.

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The Home Forum

A Beach in Manchoukuo

IT WAS not such a fine beach for swimming—Golden Beach, or Ogondai, as the Japanese call it. The shore gave way too soon to deep, strong water, and the bottom was pricked with rocks. But it curved in a charming setting, shaped into the sand like a banana into its mild yellow skin.

Hills grew up behind it, swinging to a point at either end. The points were fascinating. One always longed to follow the sand around them, or to climb over their crests—studded with rocks and red soil and brushwood. But no one dared. For both sides were part of the fortified zone with which the Japanese have armored the Liao-tung Peninsula; and anyone who might venture beyond the formidable white-and-black signs was certain to find himself uncomfortably detained at the military headquarters.

There were resources enough for a seaside holiday, however, within the crescent of Ogondai. Lanes and paths trickled down the shady hillsides from the resort village, until they bumped into the little wooden dressing-booths on the beach. At the foot of the main road, where the rickshaws stopped and the old ponies drew their shabby Russian droshkies to a halt, there was a big concrete bathing pool for Japanese school-children. We liked to loiter there, on sunny mornings, and watch the little, slant-eyed, human tadpoles dive with a whisk of their brown heels into the spray, and then swim vigorously, earnestly, noisily, to the opposite rim.

Beyond the children's pool, at the edge of the sand, was a long row of bare, open pavilions with raised floors. These were rented for the day by Japanese picnic parties. We could see them there—the kimono-clad women squatting demurely on their heels, the men sprawled out on unrolled strips of matting, often asleep. Sometimes, at noon or toward evening, we watched them all crouching in a circle around a brazier, plying chopsticks above their rice bowls, with the savory, tempting aroma of cooking *sukiyaki* drifting up from the pot, to mingle with the salt scent of the breeze. But frequently the picnic lunch was brought in little wooden boxes, or bought from the small food-shops on the beach.

* * *

THE ELDERLY JAPANESE sat on the floor in their patterned kimonos, fanning themselves, chatting, and looking on. But most of Young Japan was out in bathing suits. *Clack, clack, clack,* would come the sound of wooden clogs on the sand and the littered rocks; and, indeed, we were envious of so simple and excellent a means of stalking over the sharp stones—better, far, than our foreign beach sandals. *Clop, clop, clop,* they moved, with the little wooden islands anchored each from a big toe, wagging back from their tawny heels with every stride. At the rustling edge of the water, we watched them step out of their clogs. Their bare toes left wee little prints on the wet, dark, shell-dotted sand. Then they were in the surf—splashing, and diving, and swimming to the raft, and shouting to each other in jubilant Japanese phrases.

Some of them were fine swimmers. There was one young man whom we watched for nearly an hour, one blue morning. From the far point on the west, where the forbidden channel led the way to the bay of Port Arthur, he swam across the rippling horizon. Only his tiny dark head could we see, appearing and disappearing. It was a long, strong course for a swimmer. And when at last we saw him crawl out, like a brown insect, on the patch of outlying rocks which was his destination, everyone on the beach breathed a deep, relaxing "Aaaah." Many Japanese voices murmured it, and Chinese, and American, and British, and Russian, and Italian, German, French, Hungarian, Swiss—all united for a moment in a common interest in another nameless little human being.

The voices all sighed together on another occasion, when a small Japanese steamer came close—too close—to shore. A buoy had gone askew in the previous day's storm; and, helpless on the beach, we watched the little white ship come nearer, nearer to the land, with the perilous, submerged rocks lying between. We all wanted to shout, to stretch out, to push the little craft out to deeper water again. Then, suddenly, the Japanese captain must have discovered his position. The small steamer turned on its keel and fairly scuttled across the blue waves to safety—like a scared and very undignified white hen.

* * *

THERE WAS NEARLY always some kind of a craft passing, for just offshore from Ogondai lay the direct route from Dairen across the Gulf of Chihli to the China coast—to Tientsin, and to Chefoo, and Weihaiwei, and Tsingtao. Now and then it was a freighter, much smaller than its burden of smoke. Sometimes it was a sea-going junk, like a great brown leaf blown along the horizon. And often it was a little fishing fleet, making a picture with tilted sails tying the moving blue water to the still blue sky. At night the lights slid past, like restless fireflies dancing across the wave-hushed dark.

But often we did not see the craft at all. We were too busy bending and rising and bending again, in an absurd kotowing progress along the beach. For all Ogondai picked up pebbles. One might scorn the fad at first; one might smile sagely when even a portly European consul from a China port became a victim of it—and reduced his waistline by four inches in a summer! But, sooner or later, one yielded. The pebbles were too intriguing. There were little periwinkle-blue ones, like birds' eggs. And strange square ones spotted with red and black. And pure white globes, like marbles. And long flat yellow ones. And—Well, one never knew what the noisy sea might wash up next, right under one's feet.

The Japanese are, to a large extent, a quiet people, and much of Manchoukuo is in bed before ten o'clock. But on Saturday night—in partial adoption of the Western week-end—there was always a celebration, arranged by the Japanese municipality, in the big open space above the beach. Whole families swung down the hill—in motorcars, droshkies, rickshaws, on bicycles or afoot. Kimono-draped tots, excited at staying up later than usual, *clack-clacked* along, dragging at their parents' hands, their small voices shrill with questioning.

Sometimes there were outdoor movies—a Japanese film, perhaps, or an antiquated Hollywood newsreel. Or there were fireworks—with a hundred voices rising into the sky with every rocket, like a gasping tail to its make-believe comet. We had to look closely, lest the dwindling sparks spin down, hissing, onto our heads.

* * *

AND—BEST OF ALL—there was Japanese dancing. From a little wooden pavilion, a loud-speaker blared forth a teetering, melodious Japanese tune. Then, around and around, in a slow, vividly gesturing circle, the dancers moved to its singing rhythm—twenty of them, or thirty, or forty. Step left, step right, clap hands twice; step and bow left, step and bow right, turn in four counts, clap hands twice—On and on, around and around, in the big ring of electric light under the sea-touched darkness. The leader, specially employed, was a slim young Japanese whose grace and ease set him apart at once, as a professional among the amateurs. But all the dancers postured with a grave pleasure that gave charm to the scene. Sometimes a few foreign women and girls from the resort hotel donned kimonos and joined them—stepping and clapping, bowing and turning, with the rest.

Finally the babies yawned, the voices thinned out, the vehicles rattled up the hill again. Only a few strollers lingered on the beach, moving parallel to the scalloped pattern of the tide. And on the cool sand in front of the dressing-sheds, we came upon a funny little human scene. There, between a pair of red bed-quilts, lay two tiny Chinese children. They were the children of the caretaker, ready for sleep: an amusing grace-note in the Manchurian nocturne.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Thrush

COOL song at evening from the shadowed trees,
Bright unseen bird,
It mingles softly with a rustling breeze,
Half-felt, half-heard,
A motif in the twilight harmonies.

GERALD RAFFERY

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STAIRWAY IN THE WINSLOW HOUSE, AT MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

IN MARSHFIELD, Massachusetts, still stands a substantial house built in 1699 by the Winslow family. They were people of consequence in the colony, and the house has a "drawing-room" on its first floor, as well as a dining-room, bedroom, and a winter kitchen. In the entry is this Jacobean staircase, whose balustrade was probably brought from England, as nothing fashioned like it is to be found in other houses built by native workmen in this part of the country during the same period. It is an interesting reminder that the style of early New England architecture and furniture stemmed from the Jacobean, and antedated considerably the Georgian types that reached such finish and dignity in the more affluent southern colonies.

The Winslow house, like many another house built in those stirring times, had a secret staircase leading from beside the fireplace in the large upstairs bedroom both to the attic and the cellar; and there is a legend of a tunnel from the secret cellar passage to the sea, a companion quite in the tradition for a real Jacobean staircase!

Elderberry Time

TRAILING
home with the cows,
in elderberry time,
Copper bells, tinkle! And silver
bells, chime!

Mother
hoped we'd gather
enough for Sundays' pies—
When she sees our buckets full, watch
her eyes!

IRENE STANLEY

Changes at Balin Trule

THE sun slines through the delicate greenery of young budding oaks like a lattice between me and the blue Ben—still streaked with snow, far-off and hazy this happy afternoon of May. The day after tomorrow is the term—the married ploughman's day of pilgrimage to another farm, sometimes to another parish or county: new horses, new master, new scenes—same old soil.

There are two flittings this year at Balin trule. The MacKays came twelve months ago; now they are for the road again, seeing the country while they're young: father, mother, twenty-year-old Tommy, followed by Joseph and Jane and Tibb, all very busy scouring, polishing, and packing. The MacKays varnished their chairs annually and washed everything that could be washed; painted the beds, and slept on the floor—also thoroughly washed. They left a clean house with a well-ahined kitchen grate behind them every time, also a garden in good order; so they deserved to be happy when the bird-cage was on the mattress above the kist of drawers and the kitchen table, along with a tin bath full of pelargoniums in full bloom—all well on the road in a heavily loaded cart and hoping to get there dry. The door was garnished with pots and brasses all blinking in the sun: the salt-box and the soap-box leaned on each other on the door-step. They had traveled the country together for four generations, being the honest handiwork of Mrs. MacKay's father's grandfather. . . . Herself hailed me with a wave of her shovel from the hen-house door as I passed by, her head tied up in a red hanky, fair and hearty and apple-cheeked, like all her family. Good-by, Mrs. MacKay!

There's a slow, quiet flitting next door. Mrs. Murie is leaving after five-and-thirty years in the same house. The gean tree she planted when they came is a big tree now, higher than the chimney. The little house had been a home of love for a long time, but they are all flown now—the brood of ten who were reared there. Only Mrs. Murie and the starlings are left.

A youthful row of them are perched uncertainly on the edge of a box bearing the words "Aberdeen kippers," high in the gean tree, where her old man Donal' had fixed it years before. He was happy every Spring when the sleek coats of these lively rogues shone again, and their chattering was heard about the roof. Here they were, back from distant parts, as brisk as ever. Not a bit tired, evidently. Old Donal' liked them. And yet she is leaving now. There is no one else left to leave. Mrs. Murie is going to London to live with her eldest son.

But now the day after tomorrow has slipped past. The dark-eyed family of the new ploughman from Caithness, with the din of the breakers still in their ears, are setting up a house beneath the bush laden with little yellow Scotch roses where Mrs. Murie, snugly hid, watched the folk on their way to church on Sundays. They went mostly in gigs, before the days of motorcars: it is far from kirk and market here. She never got to either.

The ploughman's wife is hanging photographs framed in John o' Groats buckles, very homesick, in the alcove of the parlour. The starlings hear strange voices, and many of them, in the house next door, and know not what they mean though they come from Aberdeen.

M. S. K.

New England Ancestry

EAST ANGLIA was from first to last the one region in which the supremacy of Parliament was unquestionable and impregnable, even after the strength of its population had been diminished by sending some thousands of picked men and women to America. While every one of the forty counties of England was represented in the great Puritan exodus, the East Anglia counties contributed to it far more than all the rest. Perhaps it would not be far out of the way to say that two thirds of the American people who can trace their ancestry to New England might follow back to the East Anglian shires of the mother country; one sixth might follow it to those southwestern counties—Devonshire, Dorset, and Somerset—which so long were foremost in maritime enterprise; one sixth to other parts of England. I would not insist upon the exactness of such figures, in a matter where only a rough approximation is possible; but I do not think they overstate the East Anglian preponderance.

It was not by accident that the earliest counties of Massachusetts were called Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, or that Boston in Lincolnshire gave its name to the chief city of New England. The native of Connecticut or Massachusetts who wanders about rural England today finds no part of it so homelike as the cosy villages and smiling fields and quaint market-towns as he fares leisurely and in not too straight a line from Ipswich towards Hull. Countless little unobtrusive features remind him of home. The very names on the signboards over the sleepy shops have an unwontedly familiar look. In many instances the homestead which his forefathers left, when they followed Winthrop or Hooker to America, is still to be found, well kept and comfortable; the ancient manor house built of massive unhewn stone, yet in other respects much like the New England farmhouse, with its long sloping roof and gable end toward the road, its staircase with twisted balusters running across the shallow entry-way, its low ceilings with their sturdy oaken beams, its spacious chimneys, and its narrow casements from which one might have looked out upon the anxious march of Edward IV. from Ravenspur to the field of victory at Barnet in days when America was unknown. . . .

Pursuing thus our interesting journey, we may come at last to the quiet villages of Austerfield and Scrooby, hard by the banks of the little rivers Ryton and Idle, just at the corner of the three shires of Lincoln, York, and Nottingham. It was from this neighborhood that the Puritan exodus to America was begun.—JOHN FISKE, in "The Beginnings of New England." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Mist After Storm

(New Hampshire)

DARTS of white fire descend from roaring skies
in sudden volley; then, along the pass,
Fantastic clouds of cold gray smoke arise,
billowing up from smouldering trees and grass.

KENNETH PORTER.

„Die Schönheit der Heiligkeit"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST immer erfreulich zu beobachten, wie die Menschen das Schöne schätzen. Die ganze Welt liebt z.B. einen Garten, und in der Bewunderung auserlesener Blumen, der Vorliebe für die ruhige und einfache Schönheit der Bäume und reizender Landschaften sind sie alle eines Sinnes. Vom bescheidensten Arbeiter, der ein winziges Fleckchen zwischen den Steinmauern einer Stadt bebaut, bis zum Besitzer eines großen Guts herrscht allgemeine Anerkennung der Schönheit in der Natur. Wie oft hören wir auch einen Ausdruck freudiger Dankbarkeit für einen schönen, frischen Morgen oder für Sonnenschein nach tagelangem trübem Wetter!

Manchmal erhebt sich unser Gedanke durch diese Schönheitsbekundungen in der Natur zur Anerkennung der Quelle alles Köstlichen. Die klare Feststellung im Briefe des Jakobus (K. 1:17), daß „alle gute Gabe und alle vollkommene Gabe von obenherabkommt, von dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis", zeigt die eine sichere und unfehlbare Richtschnur für rechtes Folgern in Sachen Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung. Von Gott, dem Schöpfer alles wirklich Bestehenden, kommt Gutes und nur Gutes; denn Gott ist das unendlich Gute. Stimmt dies nicht mit der erhabenen Erklärung im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose überein: „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut"?

Wir haben gesehen, wie Schönheit und Güte das Denken zur Betrachtung der Vollkommenheit Gottes, des Schöpfers, erhebt; und die Christliche Wissenschaft zieht folgerichtig den Schluß, daß Seine Schöpfung geistig und vollkommen ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht klar, daß Gott unendlich gut ist, und weicht von dieser Voraussetzung weder zurück noch ab. In ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 330): „Gott ist das, was die Heilige Schrift von Ihm aussagt: Leben, Wahrheit, Liebe", und ferner (S. 280): „Aus Liebe und aus dem Licht und der Harmonie, welche die Wohnstätte des Geistes sind, können nur Widerspiegelungen des Guten kommen".

Nicht nur bot Mrs. Eddy diese erleuchtenden Erklärungen der Welt dar, sondern sie bewies auch, daß sie wahr sind, durch Heilen der Kranken und der Sünder durch das Verständnis, daß es kein Gesetz und keinen Gesetzgeber gibt, die das Böse stützen könnten, da Gott das All in allem ist. Es wird von allen Christlichen Wissenschaftern erwartet, daß sie in dem Maße ihres Verständnisses ähnliche Werke tun und so die liebevolle Ermahnung des Meisters befolgen, der seinen Nachfolgern gebot, nicht nur das Evangelium zu predigen, sondern auch die Kranken zu heilen, was etwa dreihundert Jahre lang nach des Meisters Hinscheiden befolgt wurde.

Die Güte Gottes und die Vollkommenheit alles dessen, was von Ihm kommt, wird gewöhnlich bereitwillig zugegeben. Was sagt aber die Christliche Wissenschaft von dem, was das Böse genannt wird, das sich in Krankheit, Armut, Arbeitslosigkeit—Disharmonie aller Art—bekundet? Die einfache und folgerichtige Antwort ist: Da das Gute wirklich ist, muß das Böse unwirklich sein. „Aber", sagt der Frager, „die Ergebnisse, die ich das Böse hervorbringen sehe, scheinen alles andere als unwirklich". Laßt uns hierauf mit der sehr einfachen Veranschaulichung erwidern, daß ein Schulkind im Irrtum ist, wenn es glaubt, zweimal sieben sei fünfzehn. Jede Rechnung, in der dieser Irrtum vorkommt, ist falsch, und es wird viel Verdruß geben, bis dieser Fehler berichtigt ist. Wie einfach doch die Berichtigung ist! Sie besteht nur darin, daß man die Wahrheit zeigt, daß zweimal sieben vierzehn ist; und die Ergebnisse bestätigen die Richtigkeit der Erklärung.

Im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird aller Irrtum als die Folge irrigen oder falschen Denkens erkannt, selbst wenn sich der Irrtum als körperliches Leiden geltend macht. Der wirkliche oder wahre Mensch ist vollständig frei vom Bösen, weil er zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, geschaffen ist. Die wahre geistige Idee, der Mensch, hat alle Eigenschaften Gottes, des göttlichen Vater-Mutter, und spiegelt sie wider. Glauben, daß der Mensch sterblich sei oder durch Naturgesetze regiert werde, ist ein vollständig falscher Begriff vom Menschen, ein Begriff, der den Glauben an andere Mächte in sich schließt; und die Früchte dieses falschen Begriffs sind Sünde, Krankheit und Tod.

Wir sind dankbar, daß die Menschen aus der materiellen Unwahrheit zur Wahrnehmung der Wahrheit des Seins und zu der Erkenntnis erwachen, daß der Mensch Gottes geistig, vollkommen und unsterblich ist. Diese Wahrnehmung bringt sofort geistiges Licht, und in dem Maße, wie das Licht der Wahrheit die Finsternis des Irrtums vertreibt, bekundet sich das Ergebnis in größerer Harmonie in unserem Leben.

Diejenigen, die den Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gehen lernen, können die Welt in gewissem Maße überzeugen, daß diese wahre Religion Freude und Licht bringt. Indem sie ihr Denken zur Erkenntnis der Tatsache erheben, daß die göttliche Liebe allen Raum ausfüllt und immer gegenwärtig ist, erwachen sie einen Lichtblick ihres wirklichen Erbes. David ermahnt im 29. Psalm: „Bringet dem Herrn die Ehre seines Namens; betet an den Herrn in der Schönheit der Heiligkeit" (engl. Bibel).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"The beauty of holiness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS always refreshing to note how men appreciate the beautiful. For instance, all the world loves a garden, and through admiration for choice flowers, regard for the serene and simple loveliness of trees and fair landscapes, they meet on common ground. From the humblest worker, cultivating a tiny plot amid the brick walls of a city, to the owner of some spacious estate, there is a general recognition of beauty as expressed in nature. How frequently, too, is joyous gratitude expressed for a fine fresh morning, or for sunshine after days of gray weather!

Sometimes, through these manifestations of beauty in nature, one's thought is uplifted to acknowledge the source of all precious things. In the epistle of James (1:17) the clear statement that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," indicates the one sure and unfailing clue to right reasoning on the subject of God and His creation. From God, the creator of all that really exists, comes good, and good alone, for God is infinite good. Is not this in accord with that grand statement in the first chapter of Genesis that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"?

We have seen how beauty and goodness will uplift thought to consider the perfection of God, the creator; and Christian Science logically draws the conclusion that His creation is spiritual and perfect.

Christian Science makes it clear that God is infinite good, and from this premise it does not recede or deviate. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 330), "God is what the Scriptures declare Him to be,—Life, Truth, Love;" and again (p. 280), "From Love and from the light and harmony which are the abode of Spirit, only reflections of good can come."

Not only did Mrs. Eddy present to the world these inspiring statements, but she proved them true by healing the sick and the sinning, through the understanding that, since God is All-in-all, evil has no law or lawmaker to support it. It is expected of all Christian Scientists that they will, in the degree of their understanding, do similar works, and so be obedient to the loving admonition of the Master, who commanded his followers not only to preach the gospel but also to heal the sick, which injunction was obeyed for about three centuries after the Master's departure.

The goodness of God and the perfection of all that emanates from Him will usually be readily admitted, but what does Christian Science say of that which is called evil, that which manifests itself in disease, poverty, unemployment,—discord of every nature? The answer is both simple and logical: Since good is real, evil must be unreal. "But," says the inquirer, "the results I see produced by evil seem anything but unreal." Let us reply to this by taking the very simple illustration of a child at school who mistakenly believes that twice seven is fifteen. Every sum in which this error occurs will be wrong, and much trouble will ensue until that fallacy is corrected. How simple is the correction! It is accomplished by pointing out the truth that twice seven equals fourteen, and the results confirm the correctness of the statement.

In the light of Christian Science all error is seen to be the result of wrong or false thinking, even when the error claims to be physical discord. The real or true man is completely innocent of evil because he is made in the image and likeness of God who is Spirit. The true spiritual idea, man, possesses and reflects all the qualities of God, the divine Father-Mother. To believe that man is mortal or that he is governed by physical laws is a completely false concept of man, involving a belief in other powers; and the fruits of this false concept are sin, sickness, and death.

We are grateful because men are waking from the material falsity to perceive the truth of being and to recognize that God's man is spiritual, perfect, and immortal. This perception immediately begins to bring spiritual light, and as the light of Truth displaces the darkness of error, the result is made manifest in greater harmony in our lives.

Those who are learning the way in Christian Science are enabled, in some measure, to convince the world that this true religion is a thing of joy and light. In uplifting thought to realize the fact that divine Love fills all space and is ever present, they are catching a glimpse of their real heritage. David, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, exhorts, "Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name; worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Results — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1937

Better Times Find Welcome At Manchaug

Mill Town Wins Long Battle Against Strikes, Fire and Floods

Jobs for All Now

Housing Shortage Looms as Long-Closed Mills Run at Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHAUG, Mass., July 27—This is the story of a community that came back.

Strike, fire and flood almost placed this town on the auction block, as was the case of the nearby community of Millville when its factories failed.

But the community is now on a paying basis. Business concerns which were in the "red" for more than 12 years now report themselves in the "black" again. Tenements which went begging for occupants even at free rent and a top fee of $1.25 a week cannot now be obtained at any price.

Mills are running and crowds parade through Main street.

Few Persons on Relief

There are jobs for everyone who wants to work and the relief rolls which for more than a half dozen years carried more than one-third of the community's 1000 odd population are almost cleared, according to the selectmen.

A strike at the B. B. & R. Knight Co., Inc., started the period of financial troubles of the town.

The strike began in 1922 and on July 1, 1923, the three mills of the company here, which had furnished employment for more than 800 cotton workers since they were built by the Dexter-Thurber interests in the Civil War days, closed down.

There was hope, according to old residents, that the mills would be re-opened by new owners and they waited but the whistles never blew again. The machinery was taken out as were the pumps which supplied water for the fire hydrants and this removal set the stage for the town's second major setback. That was back in 1922.

While the townsfolk were preparing for the celebration of Easter Sunday this year, fire started in a garage and spread until 17 buildings including a church, the community hall and most of the business blocks were in ruins.

Mill Property Is Sold

During the years between 1924 and 1936, Manchaug gave the appearance of a deserted village. In 1925 the B. B. & R. Knight interests placed its property, including a string of houses on the auction block. Some of the townsfolk purchased the dwellings in which they lived. Others moved out of town to other mill centers. Those who could not move remained in their homes and enjoyed free rent if they would keep up the property. These were given relief by the town and the taxes were boosted to meet this emergency. The population which numbered more than 1400 was cut almost in half.

In 1933 a rayon plant was opened but after a year it closed. Then came a rag picking concern which employed women at low wages.

Then came the flood waters sweeping through the Blackstone Valley and when the river was brought under control the rag shop had been washed partly away.

New Industry Started

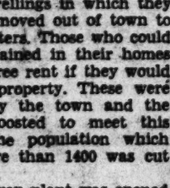
Last summer came the strike at the mills of the Schuster-Hayward mills in East Douglas, Millbury and Franklin and while the 1800 workers were idle in these plants the Schuster interests placed machinery in the Manchaug mills. By the time the strike was ended the plant here was ready to operate and now it runs 24 hours a day. The second of the three plants reconditioned is now used as a storehouse. New machinery is being installed and with the new workers came the demands for homes here. New workers also came to East Douglas and Millbury and to Whitinsville where the Whitins Machine Company is enjoying a prosperous business, and the only community which seemed to have homes was Manchaug. So in came the "outsiders" and up went the rents from $1.25 to $4 and higher.

If one doesn't believe that the village is booming, ask George Plant, who runs the post office and the general store; Wilfred Provost, the barber, who has been forced to increase his staff, and the proprietors of two garages that have sprung up to handle the trade.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather, without much temperature change, tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate west and southwesterly winds. Moderately warm weather.



Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer Wednesday.

Remaining New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest to west winds; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	84	Minneapolis	62	78
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	60	74	New York	68	86
Denver	66	92	Norfolk	72	92
Helena	60	82	Philadelphia	70	88
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Louis	66	80
Los Angeles	65	86	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	78	84	Washington	70	86

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., July 27.
B—Maximum, July 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:43 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Wednesday, 3:09 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vessels at 9:30 p. m.

Engineers to Check Codman Hill Repairs

In Boston Today

White Fund Clerk Quizzed on Stand

Affairs of the George Robert White Fund were "more carefully scrutinized" under the management of Gen. Edward L. Logan, Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association and trustee of the White Fund, admitted on the stand at the Codman Hill investigation this afternoon.

He agreed with counsel that Maj. Roswell G. Hall's present term of office "has seemed to approximate a period of tribulation."

Charles T. Main, Inc., mill engineers, have been hired by trustees of the George Robert White Fund to examine repair work done for that agency by the Codman Hill Construction Company and characterized by Mark Linenthal, consulting engineer retained by the Boston Finance Commission, as "cheap and poor."

This check was announced today at the Fin Com investigation into work done by Codman Hill for the fund, while George L. Driscoll, clerk of the fund, continued on the stand.

Later in the session it was brought out, on the attempt of Joseph Brennan, Assistant Corporation Counsel, to introduce some letters in evidence, that the trustees, at an earlier date, hired Samuel Eliot and Henry Whitmore, Boston real estate men, to go over the work done by the construction company. On objection to Attorney Brennan offering the letters, the commission decided to call the real estate men as witnesses.

Driscoll on Stand

Mr. Driscoll repeated his testimony of yesterday that so far as he knew it was never the intention of Maj. Roswell G. Hall, manager of the real estate of the fund, to call for bids for repair work. He said that when he met William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Company, in Major Hall's office, he had been instructed that this was the man who was to get all the repair jobs of the fund.

This testimony followed examination of the witness on a letter he sent to Eliot Wadsworth, trustee, last April. Mr. Driscoll advised Mr. Wadsworth that the Oct. 3 ($75,000 waterproofing job) contract was the only contract awarded to Codman Hill. The amounts involved on other jobs, his letter stated, did not necessitate calling for bids or the making of contracts.

The witness said he unintention-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

New Haven Tries Diner Hostesses

To streamlined trains, air-conditioned Pullmans, dining and sleeping cars—all now accepted as a matters of course by patrons of the modern railroad—the New Haven Road has added another innovation in train travel service—dining-car hostesses.

If the traveling New England public indicates a liking for the feminine touch in its dining cars, the road probably will put them on all its eating cars.

Hostesses will not take the place of stewards who will continue in charge of the cars and direct their services, but will greet patrons and make certain everything possibe is being done to make the meal enjoyable.

New England Lines Show Revenue Rise

Encouraging improvement in the business of both the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads in June this year is shown in monthly financial statements made public today by both companies. Increases in revenue are reported—not only over figures for June, 1936, when flood damage expenses were high—but also over the same month in 1935.

Boston and Maine's net income over and above fixed charges was $89,776.66, compared to a deficit of $58,637.40 for the same month last year and a net income of $50,236.04 in June, 1935.

Maine Central in June this year earned $3620.59 over and above fixed charges, compared to deficits of $113,655.57 and $28,473.36 in the same months of 1936 and 1935, respectively.

Holding Company Hearings Are Set

Supreme Court action to compel the Public Utilities Commission to exercise its authority in the regulation of dealings of holding companies was sought today by M. Francis Flynn, stockholder of the Massachusetts Utilities Associates.

Mr. Flynn, acting for himself and other stockholders, filed two petitions: one for a writ of mandamus to compel the commission to exercise its authority; the other for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the commission in discussing a complaint brought by Mr. Flynn on Feb. 4.

On that date, Mr. Flynn filed a complaint asserting an agreement between Massachusetts Utilities and two other companies, the New England Gas and Electric Association and the Electric Associates, Inc., was detrimental to the interests of the public, investors and consumers.

This agreement, he averred, was as follows: That the Massachusetts Utilities turned over to the two companies the Plymouth County Electric Company and the Plymouth County Gas Light Company, and in exchange received 48,000 shares of stock representing the minority interest in 17 gas and electric companies.

Judge Fred T. Field set the first Monday in September as a date for the hearing on the writ of certiorari and the first Tuesday in October on the mandamus.

Trackless Trolley Route Suggested

The proposed Huron Avenue trackless trolley route in Cambridge should follow the present car line, officials of the city government declared in a plea to the Public Utilities Commission today.

The Cambridge City Council previously had granted the Boston Elevated System the right to use Waterhouse Street for the trackless trolley instead of Garden Street in approaching the subway. After the license had been granted, however, residents of Waterhouse Street protested to the city government, asking that the order be reconsidered.

Flood Compact Wins Favorable Senate Report

Committee Favors Plan Despite Opposition of Power Commission

States Given Veto

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee voted today to report favorably the Connecticut and Merrimac river flood control compacts ratification resolutions in spite of an adverse report from the Federal Power Commission.

The power commission report, made public by the committee, said the two compacts "constitute a radical departure from the established policy of the Federal Government with regard to development and conservation of the water power resources of the United States."

The committee instructed Senator Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut to report without amendment the resolution ratifying the compact. The authorization gave Senator Maloney the same authority he was given last week, although the matter was recalled yesterday for further committee consideration when the power commission indicated its report was imminent.

Senator Maloney submitted his report on the Connecticut River compact immediately after the Senate convened. He said he would submit later the report on the Merrimac River, which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is drafting.

Senator Maloney and Senator David I. Walsh said they feared either loss of the compact resolution in the House or a presidential veto by submitting the resolutions in a form disapproved by the power commission. However, they said they felt that inasmuch as the state legislatures had ratified the compact in its present form they were obliged to submit it without amendment.

Threat of Veto Hangs Over Flood Compact Of Four New England States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The Connecticut and Merrimac river interstate flood control compacts face a presidential veto unless Congress, in its ratification, withholds approval from the provisions in each pact that would give the states all benefit of power to be developed from the proposed storage reservoirs and a veto authority over distribution and use of such power.

This statement was made today by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), of New York, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, who is seeking such reservations. He admits the reservations probably will necessitate re-ratification of the pacts by the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Senator Copeland, who has favored ratification of the compacts as they were drawn, changed his attitude on receipt of a letter from Chairman McNinch of the Federal Power Commission, which was accompanied by an analysis of both pacts by legal experts of the commission. It is understood President Roosevelt, agreeing with the attitude of the power commission, believes the proposed reservations to ratification will require the four states to ratify over again, but that the Governors can call special sessions of the Legislatures to secure approval of the reservations.

Mr. McNinch, in general, maintains the power provisions in the pacts "substitute for the present clearly-defined and long established federal control over these power resources, an uncertain, indefinite and doubtful control based upon the contingency of a possible future agreement between the United States and the signatory states" and that the compacts raise "grave considerations of national interest which the Federal Power Commission believes strongly argue against approval" of the pacts in their present form.

Weigh Boston Airport Plans

By a Staff Photographer

William F. Long
Park Commissioner of Boston

Richard K. Hale
Member of the Massachusetts Public Works Commission

Super-Airport Asked of State To Aid Boston

$1,250,000 Plan Proposed by Mansfield and Long at Hearing

Seaplane Needs

New Runways and $50,000 Executive Building Are Contemplated

Immediate expenditure of $1,250,000 to make the Boston Municipal Airport the only "super air terminal on the Atlantic seacoast" was urged upon members of the special legislative commission examining state aviation and airports today by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and Park Commissioner William P. Long. Their plea was made at a hearing of the commission in the State House.

Most of this sum, Mr. Long told the commission, should be expended for new runways, one pointing southwest, the other northeast. Other money would be needed soon, he said, for a new $50,000 administration building. He said the present administration building is crowded with commercial lessees.

Mr. Long dwelt at some length on the need for additional seaplane facilities. He said that the present ramp is designed only for small ships and that a heavier and larger structure to handle planes of the size of the trans-Atlantic clippers is needed.

Key to Program

In this, most observers at the hearing concluded, was the key to the whole program of the Mayor and the Park Commissioner. It was noted, too, that members of the commission inclined a more attentive ear when this aspect of the picture was brought up.

It is known that many Bostonians have felt keen disappointment that Boston was not made the chief United States terminal for the trans-Atlantic service, and in the Mayor's program was sensed a determination not to remain supine while the new overseas lines are established, but to proceed in making Boston accommodations so attractive that they cannot be overlooked by the commercial firms.

Some note of this was contained in the Mayor's statement that even now fully 50 per cent of the planes launched by catapult from ships at sea (a practice of some of the fast liners to hasten airmail) are forced to land in Boston rather than in Newark because of weather conditions. He also pointed out to the commission that every one of the major concerns using Newark as their principal base list Boston as an alternate.

Aid for Towns

Richard K. Hale, a member of the Massachusetts Public Works Commission, following Mr. Long and the Mayor as a witness, looked away from Boston and told the airport commission that they should not neglect to recommend that the state join in with the various cities and towns building airports, co-operating financially.

Mr. Hale was followed by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Department of Administration and Finance and a member of the state committee examining aeronautical affairs. He offered the legislative commission the benefits of the older board's findings.

Separate Airfields Urged

During his remarks to the commission, Mr. Long said that commercial flying was advancing so rapidly that it no longer was wise to use one field for both commercial and military purposes. He also said that within two years it would doubtless be found unsuitable to use the commercial field for student flying.

This viewpoint was immediately supported by Capt. Albert Edson, superintendent of the airport, who recommended the maintenance by the city of three separate airports, one for commercial use, one for military purposes and one for students. Maj. Clarence E. Hodge of the Massachusetts National Guard also supported this contention.

Mayor Mansfield pointed out the many advantages of the Boston airport, its nearness to the city, through the traffic tunnel, its closeness to piers and its possession of both sea and landing facilities.

Court Approves Abandonment Of Fall River Line

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27 (AP)—Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal Court granted today the New Haven Railroad's petition to abandon the Fall River and New Haven Lines and to sell nine steamers.

Judge Hincks gave his decision over objections to the petition by George L. Sisson, corporation counsel of Fall River, and Jeremiah A. Sullivan, Newport, R. I., solicitor.

Both Mr. Sisson and Mr. Sullivan had urged a short postponement to enable bondholders to discuss the situation and offer plans at a meeting with the trustees of the New Haven [illegible].

An official of the railroad testified in court today that the 90-year-old steamship line had been operating at a loss since 1930 and that the deficit increased yearly.

Frank Ward, traffic vice-president for the New Haven and all its subsidiaries, was the first witness at a hearing on the road's petition to abandon operation of the Fall River Line and the New Haven Line which conducts a steamboat freight service between this city and New York.

He recommended abandonment of both lines and sale of nine steamers, several of them craft which hold fond place in the memory of couples who made honeymoon trips for which the Fall River Line has long been popular.

Jury Clears Seaman Of Assault Charge

Freed of charges that he assaulted Capt. Arthur W. Phillips, skipper of the freighter West Lashaway, and later attempted to fire the ship in the Belgian Congo on June 3, this year, Edward Brennan, able seaman, was released today after being confined in East Cambridge Jail for a fortnight in default of $5000 bail. In Federal Court today a federal grand jury returned a "no bill" in his case, finding there was no cause to hold him for trial.

Mr. Brennan was brought before United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman and released from custody.

Truck Key Is 'Key' To Mystery at Keene

By the Associated Press

Keene, N. H., July 27

File this with those absent-minded professor stories.

Simeon Jutras and his uncle, Oliver Jutras of Claremont, N. H., stopped here en route to Worcester, Mass., in their light truck. After eating they got into a truck and continued to Worcester.

Hours later Simeon Jutras looked at the truck, and was amazed to find it was not his. He called Keene police and learned his truck was there, with a ticket for all-night parking.

Meanwhile, E. H. Sterling of Keene had reported his truck, which was parked next to Mr. Jutras', had been stolen.

Although Mr. Jutras' key fitted the Sterling truck, Mr. Sterling's key did not fit the Jutras truck.

Boston Imports In Week Double Same '36 Period

With imports at Boston last week valued at nearly double the figures of the same period a year ago, the commerce of the port sets another record in the continuity of the increase.

Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs at Boston, today intrprets the week's figures as indicating steady improvement after more than a year of gains—and still going.

Collection of duties on imported goods, continues above the level of a year ago even as those of a year ago were well above the previous year, Mr. Maynard declared. The increased receipts swell federal income substantially and cut down the cost of collecting the duties.

The week's commerce, statistically:

Port of Boston	Week Ending July 24, 1937	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$4,304,618	$2,313,971
Imports for warehouse	486,817	334,559
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	873,350	389,893
Duties collected	844,228	410,122
Wool imports (lbs.)	886,549	780,889
	Fiscal Year July 1 to 24	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,316,678	1,883,433
Duties collected	$2,663,307	$2,015,175

Dr. High Explains League Resignation

NORTON, Conn., July 27 (AP)—Dr. Stanley High, former New Deal adviser, resigned as executive director of the Good Neighbor League, he said, because his "usefulness in that job is at an end."

Dr. High founded the league in March, 1936, to mobilize support behind President Roosevelt. He said he had ceased to draw a salary from the league after last Jan. 1 and praised his successor as executive director, Dr. Charles Stelzle, New York church worker, as "a very able citizen."

"I have been very much out of politics since the blow-up in February," said Dr. High, referring to a magazine article he had written which caused the White House to issue a statement disavowing any presidential "spokesman."

Insurance Boost Faces Truckers In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27—Connecticut's 3200 truck operators, who own some 10,000 trucks, each under the control of the State Public Utilities Commission, received notice today they must provide greater insurance protection for the public.

The General Assembly boosted from $10,000 to $15,000 the maximum amount a court may award as damages for a fatality in an automobile accident.

The commission, which formerly required truckers to carrying $10,000 in insurance for bodily injury of one person or a single fatality in an accident, and $20,000 for bodily injury or fatality of more than one person in a single accident, will now require $15,000 and $30,000 policies.

Truckers are given until Dec. 31 to comply with the new law unless their insurance policies expire after Aug. 2. In that case they will be required to renew them on the new basis. Rates for the higher coverage will be higher also, but that matter is not within the commission's jurisdiction.

While the regulation applies only to truckers, the commission's notice served to call general public attention to the new law. Mr. Ordinary Motorist, as well as the trucker, is liable to a suit of $15,000 instead of $10,000, if his automobile is involved in a fatal accident. There is no compulsion for him to take out any insurance, unless he has been involved in serious accident or a serious violation of the motor vehicle laws. However, motorists who do carry insurance are expected to follow the truckers in buying higher protection from insurance companies.

Third of Relief Recipients In Boston Revealed as Aliens

Of the 14,208 cases receiving dependent aid from the city of Boston, 4609, or 32.5 per cent, are aliens, it was revealed yesterday to the City Council in a report from Patrick J. Moynihan, executive director of the welfare department.

This report was requested by members of the City Council, following announcement two weeks ago that all aliens who have not taken out first naturalization papers were being dropped from the WPA rolls.

According to Mr. Moynihan's report, of the 10 welfare districts in Boston that comprising the West and North Ends seryes the most aliens, amounting to 58 per cent. Charlestown district by contrast serves the least, 21 per cent.

Deposit Returned

The Council also voted to return to Dooley Brothers, Roxbury contractors, an $8000 deposit given to the city as a guarantee of good faith that a garbage and ash collecting contract would be carried out.

Dooley Brothers, it was pointed out, had offered the low bid of $150,000 and was awarded the contract. The contractors subsequently were unable to obtain a performance bond, because, they claimed, no insurance or bonding company would insure them for fear that they would be unable to complete the contract at that figure, which was more than $50,000 less than the second lowest bid.

Action on Palestine

Opposition to the return of the money was registered by Councillor Henry L. Shattuck of Ward 5, who declared that it was understood that if the company could not carry out the contract, the $8000 would be forfeit to the city.

In one of the most unusual actions ever taken by the Boston City Council, the body yesterday passed a resolution offered by Councilman Sidney Rosenberg of Dorchester putting the Council on record as opposed to the partition of Palestine under the British commission plan. The action was unusual in that such resolutions, involving foreign problems, are usually referred to the rules committee for study—which means that the resolutions are usually lost.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30

Overture, "Leonora," No. 3 ..Beethoven
Symphony No. 4, in B minor, "Pathetic" ..Tschaikowsky
I. Allegro molto vivace
II. Andante
III. Allegro molto vivace
IV. Finale: Adagio lamentoso

Interval

Suite, "La Source" ..Delibes
Scarf Dance
Love Scene
Variation
Circassian Dance

Invitation to the Waltz ..Weber-Berlioz
Soviet Machinery Music ..Mossolov
Strike Up the Band ..Gershwin

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

South Station Theater—
"Haiti's Black Napoleon," "Schubert's Serenade," "Circus Comes to Town," "Sound Defects," "How to Sleep," latest news reels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith, June Lang and Michael Whalen in "Wee Willie Winkie," 9, 11:20 a. m., 2:12, 4:54, 7:36, 10:16. Stage: Martha Raye in a Singin' Swingin' Raye-v-u, with California Collegians.

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns), 2:30, 4:50, 7:30, 10. Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites, 1:30, 3:50, 6:30. Tomorrow: Robert Donat in "39 Steps." Also "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance.

Tremont—

"The Great O'Malley," featuring George O'Brien, 9, 11:47 a. m., 2:34, 5:20, 8:20. Also "After the Thin Man," featuring Myrna Loy and William Powell, 10:39 a. m., 12:56, 3:50, 6:47, 9:15.

Boston—
"On Again—Off Again," co-featuring Mary Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:30. Also "The Man in Blue," with Leonard Willcox, Nan Grey and Edward Ellis, 10:55 a. m., 1:15, 3:52, 6:30, 9.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others, 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen, 11:52 a. m., 2:54, 5:54, 8:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Angels Holiday," with Jane Withers, 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also, "Men Are Not Gods," featuring Miriam Hopkins, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

State and Orpheum—
Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga," Orpheum, 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:56, 7:10, 10:28. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters, 11:30 a. m.; 2:40, 5:55, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye, 2, 4:30, 7:20, 10. Also "You Can't Beat Love," featuring Preston Foster, 1, 3:30, 6:10, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve," Fenway: 1:10, 4:15, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also, "The Shutter ing Bishop," with Donald Wood and Ann Dvorak. Fenway: 2:40, 5:50, 8:40. Paramount: 11:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:40, 9:30.

Modern—
"Peggy," featuring W. C. Fields, 12:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. Also "Midnight Madness," 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:00, 5:30, 8:30.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesday.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

University—
"This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck, 2:45, 6:00, 9:35. Also "Turn Off the Moon," featuring Charles Ruggles and Eleanor Whitney, 1:30, 4:45, 8:00. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in "No More Ladies." Also "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell and Jean Arthur.

Music

Adult Recreation Center—
Lecture on "Modern Literature" by Maude Bonsini; music. Home for Aged Women, 301 Huntington Avenue, Jamaica Plain, 8.

South End Recreation Projects—
"The Negro in America," talk by George W. Goodman; music. Williams Municipal Building, 462 Shawmut Avenue, 7:45.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Louise Fashenek, soprano; Marion Barber, violin; William Thompson, violin; Elizabeth Fayting, viola; Russell Curtis, cello, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Brookline Music—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

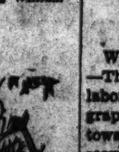
Germanic Museum—
Public concert on the Classical Organ by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge, 1.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Boston Common, 12 noon.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Renaissance Sculpture by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

Rotary Club—
"Democracy Vrs. Another War?" by William Allen Wood, Jr., Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Atlantis, 'Floating Lab,' Off to Seek Fragments of Deep Atlantic's Floor



WOODS HOLE, Mass., July 27 (AP)—The ketch Atlantis, floating laboratory of the noted Oceanographic Institute, turned today toward one of its strangest quests—a search for fragments of the deep Atlantic's floor.

Only recently returned from a hunt for samples of the ocean's population to see what "apartments" the creatures occupy, the next assignment for the Atlantis was a short voyage for preliminary tests in the use of explosives in deep water.

The experts in this center of marine study are seeking to perfect a technique whereby the methods of seismic geology can be used in the ocean basins to determine the thickness of mud on the ocean flood. After a short preliminary trip, the Atlantis will head next month for a deep sector of the ocean.

The unusual voyages of the Atlantis have included a trip during the summer of 1935 in which the thickness of the sediment over the continental shelf off the eastern coast was successfully measured.

Columbus Iselin, acting director of the institution, described the aims of the coming cruise after explaining that the trip from which the Atlantis had just returned was chiefly biological in character.

Mr. Iselin declared the object of the last trip was to sample "the population of the ocean from the surface to the bottom, and at the same time to study the water for its dissolved chemicals with the purpose of seeing if we can correlate the distribution of fish and the chemicals at various levels.

"We want to determine whether the living processes of the animals affect the water or whether the water affects the animals. You know, there is very little oxygen at a depth of about 900 meters."

Mr. Iselin is overseeing the institution during the absence in Europe of its director, Dr. Henry B. Bigelow. He talked enthusiastically about his work and that of his associates, and their discoveries about the ocean's floor and creatures which inhabit the sea.

The Atlantis has made 67 cruises since the institution was established in 1930 and has averaged about 20,000 miles annually. She is 142 feet long and carries a regular crew of 17, with quarters for six natural scientists.

Brookline School Cost Is Defended

Two members of the Brookline School Board today declared the alleged defects in the construction of the new Edith C. Baker School were mostly "imaginary."

Chairman George E. Hills of the school board and Charles A. Record, chairman of the building committee of the board, denied reports that Brookline pays more than other municipalities for school buildings. Criticism by local groups that the building was "full of modern useless gadgets" also was denied by the report with the statement the policy of the board was to build "as economically as is consistent with good construction."

The report continued that Brookline's new school cost less than $1000 per room, which has been the average cost of most school buildings in Greater Boston.

Replying to charges that Brookline "spends more for its construction" than any other year-by community, the committee report declared that estimates for the Baker School were prepared in October, 1936, with the idea of starting work in December. A delay was fostered and meanwhile the cost of building materials rose rapidly."

Can Home Worker Save on $416 Pay? New Hampshire Budget Says She Can

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 27—The New Hampshire State Employment Service points out that young women in domestic service often receive wages of $8 a week in addition to board and room.

The service offers the following budget for a girl with an annual figure of $416: two permanents, $16; weekly finger wave, $26; cosmetics, $20; clothes and accessories, $180; amusements, personally financed, $30; premium on $2000 life insurance policy, $60; two United States baby bonds, $26; other savings, $25; gifts and miscellanies, $35.

The service points out that girls with good education are in demand for domestic work.

"They are more valuable to the majority of employers," it is declared, "and in homes of middle-income families where mothers are eager to provide the best possible conditions for children, it is felt a girl's cultural background is carefully weighed and that employers will make every effort to meet fair wage demands.

"Any girl who is interested in entering this field can be sure of being placed in attractive surroundings with congenial people."

Many girls who attended the National Youth Administration's Camp Chipewas at North Haverhill, N. H., have been placed in domestic service.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

DAILY AT 2 O'CLOCK, A SHOW OF

New Fur Fashions

modelled by mannequins in our Fur Salon. Come to see the new trends from "chubby" jackets to sweeping fur wraps—all worked out for our August Sale of Finer Furs.

THIS WEEK THROUGH FRIDAY

FUR SALON—SECOND FLOOR
MAIN STORE

Samples of Wares En Route From the Studios in Hollywood

"The Toast of New York"
Edward Arnold, Frances Farmer and Jack Oakie in the Film Coming to the Keith Memorial Thursday Night

"The Big Shot"
Dorothy Moore, Cora Witherspoon, Guy Kibbee and Russell Hicks in the Film Impending at the Keith-Boston

"Exclusive"
Fred MacMurray and Charles Ruggles in the Picture Due at the Metropolitan Friday

"The Singing Marine"
Dick Powell and Doris Weston as They Reappear on the Screen at the Paramount and Fenway

Summer Movies Find Excuse To Look Backward

Not only in Boston but in the key film cities of the country generally a tendency may be noted to continue current bills, to revive former favorites or to book second-run engagements in houses that normally show first-run pictures. In the meantime the summer resort theaters, where vacation visitors are numerous, are exhibiting important pictures weeks in advance of their urban showings. There is nothing unusual about all this. It is conventional mid-summer practice.

An exception to the rule may be found during the coming week in plans to open "The Toast of New York" at the Keith Memorial, Thursday evening, as a successor to "The Road Back," with two previews—one at 6:45 and the other at 10 p. m. There will also be a second film on the bill, "Love in a Bungalow," a light comedy with Nan Grey and Kent Taylor in the chief parts.

"The Toast of New York" is not a highly descriptive title. A statement that Edward Arnold will have the chief part should be more informative. For Mr. Arnold by now has become something of a specialist in portraying the colorful figure of American business barons during the last half of the nineteenth century. This time he will be Jim Fisk, financier and railroad builder. In the cast with him will be the actress, Cary Grant as a friend of Fisk and Jack Oakie as another crony.

There is abundant material for stirring narrative in the flamboyant career of Jim Fisk. There is past evidence that Mr. Arnold is competent to deal with such characters. But how successful the coming combination will be remains to be seen.

* * *

Miss Farmer Again

If movie-goers like to observe trends, they may be reminded of the growing popularity of Frances Farmer through her appearance in a second film this week. For beside dressing up as Josie Mansfield at Keith's, she will be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan in "Exclusive." That—to borrow a phrase from the Cliché Club—would be a powerful newspaper drama, as if any newspaper story could be other than "powerful." Charles Ruggles who by this time has worked in enough studio city rooms to qualify as "an old newspaperman myself, once," will be an old-school journalist who speaks for high standards, but Miss Farmer, as his daughter, considers the press as just another racket. Fred MacMurray will be the romantic hero, and Ralph Morgan—not to leave everything to his brother, Frank—will be among the players. John C. Moffitt, former movie reviewer in Kansas City, wrote the story.

Whatever the weather, the Metropolitan is going right along with its stage show. Starting Friday, a revue called "Melody Modes" will come to town with Niele Goodele from the radio as its chief entertainer.

* * *

Familiar Faces

At the Fine Arts, starting Wednesday, another pair of previously shown films will make up the bill. One of them is that much admired mystery story, "The 39 Steps," originally written by John Buchan and brought to the screen with Robert Donat in a conspicuous part. The other picture, "Legong," color film photographed in Bali under the direction of the Marquis de la Falaise.

At the Paramount and Fenway, "The Singing Marine," in which Dick Powell has already regaled his admirers at the Metropolitan, will be half of a bill which also includes "Big Business," with Jed Prouty, Shirley Deanne and Spring Byington among the players.

The Keith-Boston will have a new double bill starting Friday. The chief item will be "The Big Shot," a farce, with Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon as protagonists. The second film scheduled is "What Price Vengeance," with Lyle Talbot and Wendy Barrie heading the cast.

At the State and Orpheum it is possible, though not definite, that "Saratoga" will keep Clark Gable and Jean Harlow on the screen another week.

* * *

Odds and Ends

Throughout the land, summer quiet marks the screen. Even in the distant view there is little to be discovered in the way of news. Fred Allen is preparing to act in a movie version of "Sally, Irene and Mary." George Balanchine is rehearsing a ballet for the new "Goldwyn Follies." Fred Astaire's name is mentioned in preliminary arrangements for another of his annual dancing films. But these are matters for the coming months rather than the present.

E. F. M.

Pyramids Still a Puzzle

Modern engineers have not solved the puzzle of how the huge stones of the Egyptian pyramids were lifted into place.

Bridges Is Named By Roy's Counsel In Vote Contest

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Ralph W. Davis, counsel for Alphonse Roy of Manchester, N. H., who is contesting the seat held by Representative Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester Republican, charged today Mr. Roy would have been seated "if the Republican Governor (now Senator H. Styles Bridges) of our State had followed the order on Dec. 4 of the ballot law commission."

Mr. Davis said the ballot law commission had instructed the Governor to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Roy at that time after deciding the Democratic candidate had won the election by 17 votes.

Mr. Davis, arguing before a House Elections Committee, which is hearing the protest, said 34 "allegedly missing votes" from Newton, N. H., "could not have been lost," as Mr. Jenks contended.

Denies Votes Were Lost

Mr. Roy's counsel declared "there was no loss of votes—I don't know that the 34 votes ever were cast."

He said election officials in Newton reported 458 votes had been cast on election day, but only 424 ballots were contained in a sealed package sent to the secretary of state.

Mr. Jenks was ruled winner of the congressional seat after the ballot law commission ruled 34 votes were missing and were cast for him.

Mr. Davis also contended Mr. Jenks and his counsel knew there was a discrepancy between the election returns and the ballots on Nov. 24, "but they made no move until Dec. 14, when they appealed to the Governor and counsel to refuse Roy an election certificate."

Ballot Fraud Hinted

Mr. Davis also asserted "if the Ballot Law Commission was correct in counting the 34 alleged missing ballots there was fraud." Mr. Davis argued the seal on the package of Newton votes "could not have been removed, replaced and the names of five officials who signed the seal forged." He said the Secretary of State's office had recorded receiving the Newton package of ballots "intact."

"The elections committee voted in executive sessions to send for 973 contested ballots. The committee notified Secretary of State Fuller to send the ballots here for tomorrow's continued hearing.

White Fund Clerk Quizzed on Stand

(Continued From Page 9)

ally had made a misleading statement to Mr. Wadsworth when he wrote that Codman Hill's financial standing was "of the best." He said he later tried to check on the company at the City Auditor's office and that he had "found nothing against the company, such as liens or attachments."

Called Unfortunate

"Your first estimate was unfortunate?" suggested George R. Farnum, Finance Commission counsel.

"I prefer not to answer that," replied Mr. Driscoll.

Mr. Farnum asked if any vote had been passed at a trustees' meeting since March 23 curtailing the authority of Major Hall.

"No," answered Mr. Driscoll.

"In spite of all the expense that has been incurred?"

"There has been no vote passed."

"Then he still has authority to incur obligations up to $2000 without consent of the trustees, and as far as a vote was never taken, Major Hall can go ahead and hire William J. Driscoll again as soon as he comes out of jail?"

The witness did not answer.

No Audit Ordered

Questioned on whether he ever had been instructed to audit books and records of the Codman Hill company, to ascertain actual cost of materials to the contractor, Mr. Driscoll replied he had not—that he did not consider that his duty.

"Were they ever audited?"

"Not to my knowledge. I never heard they were."

Mr. Farnum then turned to testimony that there had been a $1 mark-up per cubic yard of concrete on the cost to the fund and that Major Hall had been "amazed" at this.

"Did he ever express amazement to you?"

"No."

BEG PARDON, MARK TWAIN!

"Everybody talks about the weather," goes a familiar Mark Twain quotation, "but nobody does anything about it." Actually Edison engineers do a great deal about the weather.

In the rear of our Boston laboratory there's a concrete pit rigged with a sun lamp, and a hose with four nozzles. By spraying a fine mist into a closed box our engineers can make a perfect fog. Or they can make a driving rain storm, a spring shower, or just a dew. Using the sun lamp they can duplicate the hottest summer day. We do this so we can tell exactly how all kinds of weather will affect all types of electric wires. That's the way we know, in advance, that the materials we buy will give you long and uninterrupted service.

ELECTRIC WATER HEATER NEVER FAILS

Nothing like instant hot water whenever you want it—for doing dishes, or washing clothes, or for baths or for a dozen other necessities—any time day or night.

"Lots of hot water always waiting ...average cost only $3.75 a month"

says MRS. C. F. MARSTON
67 Claremont Avenue, Arlington Heights

"We have an electric hot water heater," Mrs. Marston says, "and I don't know what we'd do without it—for emergency illness, baths whenever we want them, doing the dishes quicker and easier, and for wash day too. No matter what time of night or day, hot water is always ready at the faucet."

* * *

End the nuisance of makeshift hot water once and for all. Stop the bother of lighting a heater, or waiting for water to heat. Electric water heating is absolutely automatic—tends itself. Never-failing, it provides constant, piping-hot water at extremely low cost.

We invite you to phone now for further facts, or come in, without the least obligation.

SIX BIG ADVANTAGES

- Plenty of hot water, ready day and night.
- Temperature always just right ; ; ; never too hot or cold.
- In the cellar out of sight, out of mind.
- Entirely automatic ; ; . no worry.
- Completely sanitary ; ; . perfectly safe for drinking or cooking.
- Economical to use.

LESS THAN 14¢ A DAY BUYS IT

NO DOWN PAYMENT . . . UP TO 3 YEARS TO PAY . . . FREE INSTALLATION

(Except on a few cases due to location)

$15 FOR YOUR OLD HEATER

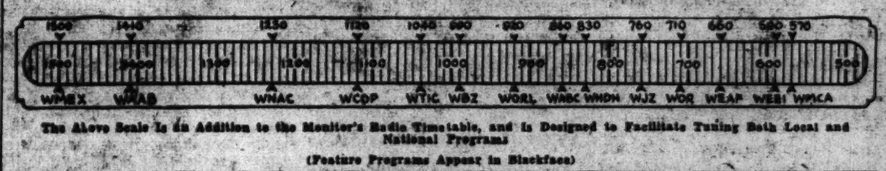
AT YOUR Edison Shop

Or Electrical Dealers, Department Stores, Furniture Stores

Note: These liberal terms are available to Edison Service Customers and are payable monthly. Small carrying charge.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is in Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

890kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
6:00 Ray Heatherton	Songs and music	Nellie Revell interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
6:15 Natural science talk	Musicale	"Choir Symphonette"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
6:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
6:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; ot.	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Benno Rabinoff, violinist	Vocal Varieties	"Capitol Cameos"; music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jay Freeman's Or.	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	American Legion, talk
7:45 Jay Freeman's Or.	Gus Haenschen's Orch.	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket": sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Music Hall: comedy;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Bob Stanley	String Ensemble
8:15 soloists; orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	orchestra; soloists	"Star Dust"
8:30 Grant Park concert	Edgar A. Guest: "If	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	Frank Ward's Orchestra
8:45 Grant Park concert	Can be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	orchestra	Sports Roundup
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Love Songs"; soloists;	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	orchestra	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas":	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Voice of the Violin
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	with E. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	'Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:30 Mark Warnow's Or.	Harpsichord ensemble;	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Or.	Norman Thomas, talk	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport reports and	News Service	Eddie Duchin's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Dick Mansfield's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Dick Stabile's Orch.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Hudson-Delange Orch	Enric Madriguera Orch	B. Meroff's Orchestra
11:45 Dick Stabile's Orch	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Hudson-Delange Orch.	Enric Madriguera Orch	B. Meroff's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

890kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Words and Music"
9:30 Jack Berch's Orch.	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Variations"	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It"; news	"Variations"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 The Dalton Brothers	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Vocal recital
10:30 Ted Malone	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth and Bill	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Melania Kava, songs
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Musical Varieties"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"The Gift Shop"
11:45 Real Life Stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Old Refrain"; orch.	Vocalist; orchestra	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	News; Little Show; so-	Organ recital	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	loists; orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Network speaker	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Vocal recital	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Bimbler's Quartet	Midday Service: organ	Kiwanis speakers
1:45 'Hollyw'd in Person'	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	Midday Service: organ	Kiwanis speakers
2:00 Serenade	Walter Blaufuss and	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Dance melodies
2:15 Jack and Loretta	his orchestra	Donald van Wart, piano	Remote Control	Frank Shepherd, songs
2:30 News events	Home Forum: Mildred	Women's Club	Sports reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Myrt and Marge	Carlson	"Music of the Moment"	Sports reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Manhattan Matinee;	Southernaires	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox - St.	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Current Questions	Josef Stopak's Orch.	"Vic and Sade";	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
3:45 Song Shop	Westview Park Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stock quotations	Club Matinee; Kogan's	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
4:15 Dance Time	orch.; soloists; baseball	Personal Column	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Lazy Gehrman's Or.	scores	The Homemaker"	Boston Red Sox - St.	Sport reports
4:45 Studio program	Club Matinee	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Midweek Matinee	Animal News Club	Commentator	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:15 Quartet recital	Doris Tirrel, organ	"The City Singer"	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	John Johnson, baritone	Sports Revue; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport talk	News; Music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Voice of Romance"
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day, songs	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; Vikx; mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Gus Haenschen's Orch.	Serenade	Alan Roberts, songs
7:45 Books Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Beatrice Lillie; Al Bleb-	"One Man's Family";	Summer Serenade	String ensemble
8:15 sketch; orchestra	ry's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Summer Serenade	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Ken Murray; Ge-	Helen Menchen in "Her	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 wald; Cinchla's Or.	Second Husband"	and orchestra	Band concert	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Grant Park concert	"Town Hall Tonight";	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	Grant Park concert	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	Henry Weber	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Grant Park concert	ists; quartet; Van Steo-	Esplanade Concert	Tenor King, songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Grant Park concert	den's Orchestra; guests	Esplanade Concert	Olympian Orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	"South Seas Healers!"	"Your Hit Parade";	"From the Ends of the	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	Carol Weymann, songs	Salter's Orch.; Banks	Earth"; drama	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Harmony Tunes	NBC Minstrel Show;	Carlos, commentator	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Educational progr'm	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies; soloists; concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; News	News; "Sundelay"	News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30 I. Dunmire Orch.	Slumber Hour	Cafe Continental	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Amateur Night"
11:45 I. Dunmire Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Amateur Night"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Programs

For Wednesday, July 28

9:30 a. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Squantum Upholds Its Title as 'Sailingest' Club on Massachusetts Bay

Whether in an oily sea or during the bluster of a roaring nor'easter, its sails are bent or reefed to make the most of it—annual regatta days are kept up, and its members take a lively interest in yachting activity of all kinds.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 27—Hailed as the "sailingest" yacht club along Massachusetts Bay, the Squantum Yacht Club teems with yachting activity. With the broad blue expanse of Quincy Bay beckoning its hardy handlers of sail and its smart skippers to dance merrily over its soapy sea, Squantum Yacht Club continues to sway from the mizzenmast of the "ratline standing."

Young and old alike grace the various sailing craft that either race or sail off "the port of Squantum." Whether the sea takes on a mirrored form, or a screeching nor'easter pours its tumbling seas against the boulevard along Wollaston Beach, the Squantum Yacht Club sailors and "sailorettes" are found with their boats over Quincy Bay.

This Quincy organization has been 47 years a yachting club. One of the originators of the Indian Class, this club gave to that group its present-day characteristics. It has produced champion South Shore skippers that have outsailed other South Shore yacht club skippers five out of the last seven years. Squantum has kept inter-club racing interest alive in Boston Harbor waters by continually sponsoring regatta days each year.

Again Headed by Sheehan

This year Commodore Thomas F. Sheehan heads the executive committee for the second straight year. Under him are George Hey, vice-commodore; Howard Cosman, rear commodore; Edward Spiers, secretary, and George Dennis, treasurer.

On July 5, 1890, a group of yachtsmen met informally at the house of J. E. Drew in Atlantic. It was voted at this meeting to form a yacht club, and the meeting was closed with definite committees being formed.

The first commodore was D. W. Pratt, and it was under his direction that the constitution and other first steps were successfully completed. At a meeting four days later, the constitution was approved.

Later in the month it was decided that the pennant should have a blue field and a red center enclosing the initials of the club. It was then decided that the name of the club should be changed to Merry-Mount Yacht Club.

In February of the following year, the name of the organization was again changed to the Squantum Yacht Club of Atlantic, and the present blue pennant with a white tomahawk was adopted. On April 10, 1893, the part "Atlantic" was taken away from its name and merely the Squantum Yacht Club was used.

Bought South Boston House

Meanwhile, the organization was looking around for a lot and finally decided upon a lot of land on the waterfront in Norfolk Downs. However, the next year, Commodore Herman F. Burkhardt offered to purchase the Massasoit Canoe clubhouse in South Boston, if the club would pay the cost of moving. The club agreed to this and the moving was finally completed early in 1896.

Now with a clubhouse and land and 100 members, the Squantum Yacht Club really began its march "up the wind." Even at this time the club was sponsoring three regattas a year. The club continued to grow until the great Portland storm in 1898 swept the entire Atlantic coast.

Because of the devastation of the storm, the Spanish-American War, and because the Metropolitan District Commission took over its property, paying $5500 for holdings and giving the club a future grant, the Squantum Yacht Club fell almost out of existence.

Finally, after a few years of bickering with the State, the club was allowed to build a clubhouse at its present site on Wollaston Boulevard. From time to time as the club advanced in membership, the clubhouse was enlarged until it has reached its present size.

Squantum has always been a yacht racing organization. Strangely enough, in contrast with other yacht clubs existing at the time, the Squantum Club had one design boats. Such classes as Class K sonder boats, the old-time Class I gaff-rigged boats, Class D dories and the early Squantum X dories.

Probably the greatest reason for the Squantum Yacht Club gaining the name of the "sailingest" club is the Indian Class, which this organization sponsored back in 1923.

In that year Fred Riley brought to Squantum from Marblehead three of the 21-foot, lap-streaked, the Flapper, Babakins and Exeter.

Coming from the board of John Alden, the Indians had been used the previous year by the Eastern Yacht Club in junior championship races.

The new class immediately took hold and the following year the fleet was increased with the addition of Badger 4, Hermit and Naiad 2, the latter winning the title. In 1925, the Muja and the Flicker were added.

Fleet Continues Growing

As 1927 rolled around, the fleet had grown to 14 boats, the new boats being Mohawk, Pawnee, Bandit, Osseo, and Pelican. Since then, such boats as Kismet, Sachem, Seminole, Chinook, Chief, Wiwona, Frolic, Kiowa, and Navaho have been added.

The Indians are not the only class racing at Squantum. About six years ago the Snow Bird class became popular and quite a number of the one-sail, 12-foot boats were present at the club.

Then three years ago, when the Snipes became popular, the youngsters at Squantum bought and even made quite a fleet of 15-foot boats. At the same time two and then three of the Swampscott dories were brought to the club and were renamed, Yankee Dories, to provide the organization with another class.

Today, as Squantum sailors ride to glory, 17 Indians, 12 Snipes and five Yankee Dories race off the portals of this great racing institution.

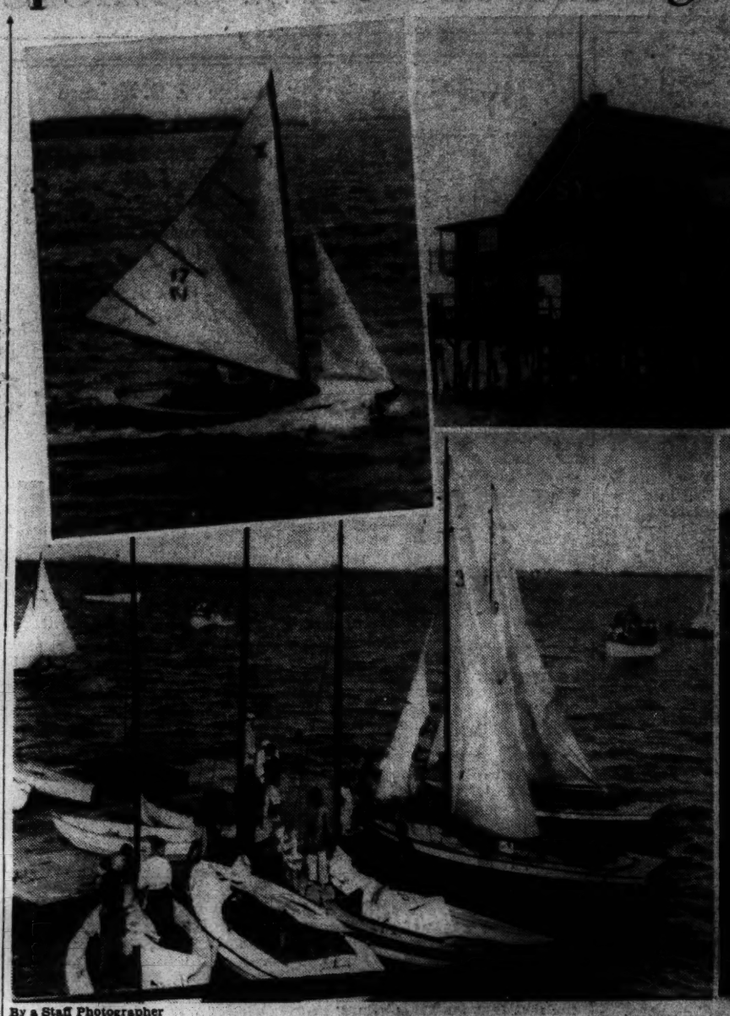
Like its older members, the juniors carry on the hatchet-burges of Squantum with a blaze of glory. Ever since the South Shore Junior Championship races were started, Squantum juniors have either been the winning crew or very near the top.

In the last seven years, Squantum has walked off with the honors five times. Captains Bill Scott, Babe Van Dalen, George Scott and Ronald Darling twice were the leading skippers.

Squantum prides herself with her consistently good junior skippers, and most of all, proudly points to the late John Russell, always to be remembered as the "best friend that the juniors ever had." "Jack," as the boys called him, took the juniors out daily, teaching them, with all the kindness in his heart, the tricks that someone had once taught him.

Last fall, the Pawnee, once owned by Mr. Russell and last year owned by his sons, was broken to pieces on the breakwater on the boulevard by a fierce northeast storm. A dance was held by members of the club, in honor of Mr. Russell and the Pawnee, in an effort to raise money for a new Indian for the Russell family.

Instead of buying a new Indian, the Russell family donated a perpetual trophy for junior racing among the Quincy yacht clubs. This is a sample of Squantum Yacht Club saltiness, and one of many reasons for this club being called the "sailingest" club along Massachusetts Bay shorelines.



By a Staff Photographer

Vin Gookin's Yankee Dory Imalone Breasts the Whitecaps — The Indians Prepare for the Race — Squantum Yacht Club From Wollaston Beach — Group of Snipes Try Leeward End of Starting Line in Recent Race

The 'C' Is Silent

This is the eleventh in a series of 21 articles revealing the histories and traditions of North and South Shore Yacht Clubs presented in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Friday. Friday brings the Scituate Yacht Club.

Worcester G. A. R. Post to Vote On Surrendering Its Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 27—George H. Ward Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, will hold a meeting soon to consider business to be taken up at the seventy-first national encampment, beginning Sept. 5 at Madison, Wis.

Present and voting will be Past National Commander Edwin G. Foster and Post Commander George E. Frissell.

Agenda of the meeting will include surrender of the post charter to the national organization.

Surrender is a poor word to employ to describe soldiers' actions but it is the parliamentary term for what these two active survivors of what was once the largest G. A. R. post in the country contemplate as fitting action to close the record of their organization.

Reason for this action, expected to receive confirmation some time in September, is based on the fact that of eight surviving members, only two are active—Commander Foster and Commander Frissell.

Mr. Foster expects to attend the seventy-first National Encampment. On the proposal to give back the charter, he said the surrender would not be completed until after the encampment because of a recent communication which requested posts and departments contemplating the surrender of charters to withhold such action pending the revision of rules and regulations by the National Encampment. The six other surviving members of the Worcester Post are so incapacitated that they cannot leave their homes to attend meetings.

To Worcester citizens the surrender of the charter by the G. A. R. Post is regarded as a means of solving the expensive burden of the city providing quarters for veterans of the World War and of the Spanish American War.

A clause in the deed which gave the large building on Pearl street to the Civil War veterans many decades ago, states that with the surrender of the Post charter, the building will revert to the City of Worcester.

Mayor John S. Sullivan says that when the building is turned over to the city, he proposes to utilize it for veteran activities. He estimated this would save the city about $7000 annually in the money now expended for veterans' quarters.

The Mayor pointed out that the World War Memorial Fund, derived from excess money during the $3 poll tax period, now amounted to almost $103,000, and suggested that part of this could be used for renovating the building, and even enlarging it if such a course is deemed necessary.

Army Engineers Make Tests For Merrimack Valley Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H., July 27—United States Army engineers are carrying on extensive tests along the Pemigewasset River at the site north of here where a huge earth flood control dam is planned as a part of the program of flood control for the Merrimack Valley under interstate compacts.

The most interesting of the tests have to do with the locally obtained types of soil that would be used in constructing the earthen dam. To the uninformed it is difficult to conceive that an earthen dam can be built more than 1000 feet across the head of a flood control reservoir. But the army engineers explain that huge earthen dams have served their purpose for many years in various parts of this country.

The "why" of an earthen dam instead of a dam of other types of construction is first, economy, and second, the fact that it fits into certain needs better than other types. In the local project both of these factors are present. Cement and similar types of dams must be built on a stone base, while an earthen dam holds satisfactorily on an earthen base, such as is to be found at the local site.

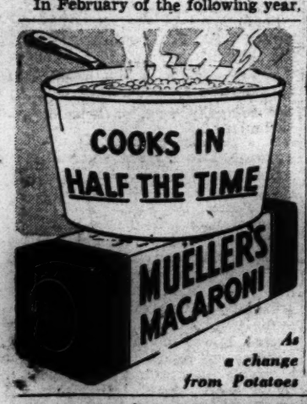
Economy is a big factor, for most of the materials needed for the earthen structure may be found at the site, meaning that they will not have to be purchased at large expense or shipped long distances.

Samples of the various local materials are being used in the construction of test dams on the bank high over the river. They are not being subjected to the force of the stream, as the experience of the United States Army Engineers teaches them that when an assembled section of the earthen matter meets certain tests as to its formation, especially compactness, it will stand a certain amount of pressure. The engineers have a plateau cut into the banking, typical of that upon which the actual dam would be built, and on this plateau sections of the earthen materials have been assembled in the tests. The different types of earthen materials are placed in sandwich-like formation, each layer being subjected to pressure with different types of rollers.

After a few layers have been built up in this fashion the engineers cut a hole down through to determine the degree of compactness that has resulted from the use of various materials and various means of rolling as well as the number of times the particular section has been rolled. These test sections are also tested with water pumped from the river to prove their resistance to water.

Engineers at the project point out that hundreds of men will be employed in the construction of the dam with work being confined to those sections on the shore for this year and next while the center portion, that in the river, will be left until 1939.

While the United States Army engineers will devote most of their efforts to the actual construction of the dam, there is much other work to be done before the reservoir is ready for use. The area which will come within the bounds of the reservoir is now dotted with farms, a village, railroad tracks, bridges, and highways. The village within the bounds is Hill. Its residents will be paid for their property and many of them will remove to Hill Village, high above the present business section of Hill.



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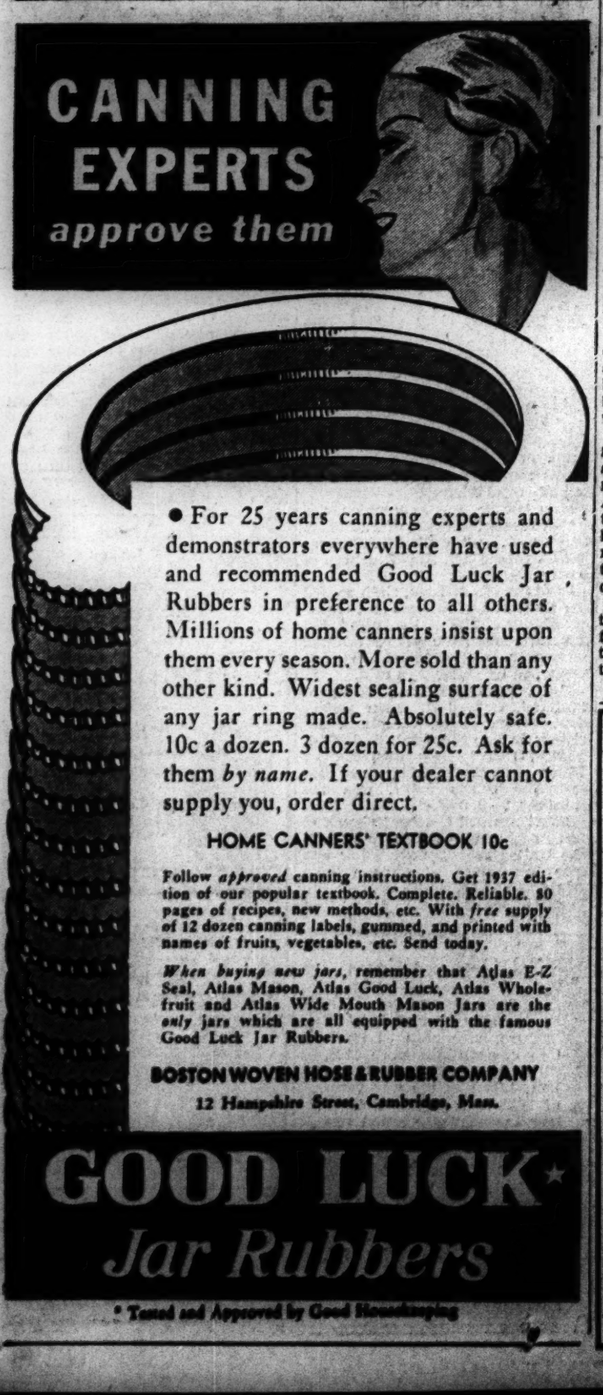
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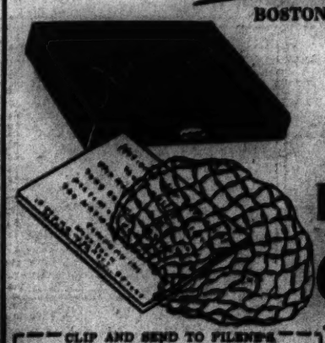
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DAINTY DOT	Pure Vanilla Extract	2 OZ. BOT.	17c
FINAST CATSUP		2 14 OZ. BOTS.	25c
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SHREDDED WHEAT		2 PKGS.	23c
TIMBER LAKE RELISH		PINT JAR	17c
RICHMOND PRUNES	Medium Size	2 LB. PKG.	15c
BELLVIEW PAPER	NAPKINS	2 PKGS.	13c
DELUXE ASSORTMENT	N.B.C.	LB. PKG.	31c
ANGEL CAKE	Betty Crocker 14 Oz. Ea. 21c; 22 Oz. Ea. 35c	EACH	14c
LUSCIOUS COOKIES	N. B. C. Chocolate and Vanilla	LB. BULK	19c
SPRY	The Pure Vegetable Shortening 3 LB. TIN 62c	LB. TIN	22c
LEMON JUICE	TREESWEET	2 7½ OZ. TINS	25c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Famous Davis Cup Returns to the United States for the First Time Since 1927

Parker Outplays Hare To Clinch the Series

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 27 (AP)—Sorrel-topped Don Budge, undefeated this year, whipped Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin today, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, as the United States completed its rout of Great Britain's Davis Cup forces and regained the international tennis trophy for the first time since 1927.

Budge's victory came after 21-year-old Frankie Parker of Milwaukee had clinched the cup with an astonishing straight-set triumph over Charles Edgar Hare, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2, thus making the final score four victories for the United States against one for Great Britain's unsuccessful cup defenders.

Parker, the decided under-dog as a result of his sad showing against Austin last Saturday, played virtually flawless tennis to score the most important triumph of his career.

Effective on his service, uncannily accurate with all his shots, the 21-year-old Milwaukee star ran Hare, a newcomer to Davis Cup tennis, ragged with well-placed lobs whenever the big British southpaw sought to take the net.

It was no contest at any stage of the proceedings for Hare never could get going against Parker's clever generalship.

Selection Vindicated

Parker's victory not only gave the United States the trophy for the first time since France won it at Germantown, Penna., in 1927, but likewise vindicated his selection by Capt. Walter L. Pate, as a member of the challenge round team, replacing Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta.

The United States squad incidentally was the youngest perhaps that ever competed in the challenge round. Budge, at 22, is the "veteran" of the team. Parker and Gene Mako of Los Angeles, each is 21.

Hare Serves First

Parker, bundled up in a huge polo coat, was dwarfed by the tall Hare when the pair came out and posed for photographs. Frankie then solemnly took off his coat, stepped out on the court in brief shorts.

Hare, a lefthander, served in the first game.

Hare smashed in his first service, then rushed forward only to net Parker's return. Parker then reverted to the lobbing tactics that enabled Budge to beat the southpaw last week, and won the first game with the loss of only one point. Parker then held his own service at love for a 2—0 lead.

Hare took the third game when he managed to keep his whistling first service in bounds, but Parker took a 3—1 lead by holding his service in the fourth game with the loss of only one point.

Perfect Control

A double fault and an error on an easy smash by Hare, coupled with a fine passing shot by Parker, gave the American the fifth game and a 4-1 lead. Parker, his length and control perfect, was taking advantage of Hare's slowness afoot and doing just about as he pleased.

Parker raced on to take a 5-1 lead in the sixth game with the loss of only one point on his own service, but Hare, improving at the net, came from behind to win the seventh to make the score 2-5 against him.

Two Great Volleys

Parker won the first two points of the eighth game, but let Hare come up to deuce. Then the Milwaukee youngster closed out the game and the set at 6-2 with two great volleys.

Point Score, First Set

Parker	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	5	29	6
Hare	1	0	4	1	2	1	4	3	16	2

There were 12,000 people in the stands as play began in the second set. Hare won the first game on service with two good smashes at the net, but Parker came back and took the second at love to square it at 1-1.

Hare Off Balance

Parker broke Hare's service in the third game to lead 2-1. In this game Parker was hitting the ball so well that the Briton constantly was off balance and once sprawled his full length in the turf but kept on hitting the ball from there. When he got up Parker raced him back for a lob and then drove deep to each corner before hitting a perfect cut shot just over the net.

The American raced on to take his own service in the fourth game, losing only one point, for a 3-1 lead, but Hare saved his in the fifth to make the count 2-3 against him.

Hare Looks Helpless

Parker, at this stage, was so superior to his opponent, that Hare looked completely helpless. He was so worn out from chasing lobs that he could barely move. Parker took the sixth game with the loss of only a single point.

Hare rallied momentarily to hold his service in the seventh, at love, but Parker took the eighth for a 5-3 lead.

Finding the range for a time for his first service, Hare won another love game in the ninth to trail 5-4 but Parker held his service in the tenth game for the set at 6-4.

Point Score, Second Set

Parker	2	4	4	2	4	0	4	0	5	29—6
Hare	4	0	1	4	1	4	2	4	3	26—4

Hare Changes Shoes

Hare won the first game of the third set with the loss of only one point and then took time out to change shoes. The big fellow spread himself down on the grass on the side of the court and placidly took off the old ones while Parker got into his big polo coat to keep warm.

Evidently happy in the new shoes, Hare proceeded to race all over the court to break Parker's service, for the first time during the match, in the second game. Frankie, however, abandoned his baseline tactics in the third game and broke through Hare's delivery to make the count 1-2 against him. Hare lost game point on a double fault.

Fourth Game Hard Fought

Parker tied it up at 2—2 by holding his service in the fourth game, the hardest fought of the match. It went to deuce twice before Parker hit a fine forehand shot on the run for the winning point.

After breaking Hare's service in the fifth game, Parker won the sixth with the loss of only two points for a 4—2 lead.

Missing again with his first service and failing miserably against Parker's lobs, Hare gave up the seventh and trailed 2—5.

In the eighth game Parker took the first point as Hare erred on a long drive. Hare brought the score to 15—15 on a good smash, but three more errors by the Briton gave Parker the game, set and match, and the United States the cup.

Point score, third set:

Parker	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	29	6
Hare	4	4	2	4	2	2	1	3	21	2

Recapitulation of the Parker-Hare match:

	Aces	Pl'm'ts	Nets	Outs	D.F.
Parker	0	28	12	28	1
Hare	0	20	16	36	7

Parker's victory, gained under sensational circumstances, gave the United States its third, and decisive, point of the five-match series. One more singles match, between Don Budge, Oakland, Calif., red-headed ace, and Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, remained to be played, but this became merely an exhibition.

The scene in the Americans' dressing room following Parker's easy victory resembled a baseball world series clubhouse after the final game.

Budge, Mako, and Grant took turns banging Parker's back while Pate beamed. Parker alone had nothing to say, but he looked plenty pleased.

"Frankie played perfectly to break up Hare's game," Pate said. "He not only kept him away from the net but took over the net himself. I never saw more perfect tennis."

Austin summoned a smile as he forced his way into the jubilant group of cup winners.

"You fellows were just too great for us," he said.

Budge patted his arm as he replied:

"You're kind of great yourself, Bunny."

Cup Donor Elated

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis cup, was elated when news reached him that United States had finally regained possession of the emblem of international team tennis supremacy.

"It's time the trophy came back home," he said happily. "I like to see it rotate from country to country but 10 years is a trifle too long for it to stay away from this country.

"Every one of our players, not only Don Budge, should be warmly congratulated. All of them deserve a big hand. I think now we can keep it a few years, after which I sincerely hope the trophy starts wandering again. It's good for the game of tennis to have all the nations win it some time or other."

Mr. Davis immediately cabled his congratulations to the players abroad.

Holcombe Ward, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, was jubilant, though he said he figured the United States was going to win it all along.

"The victory will be a great boon for tennis in this country and, naturally, we all are very happy," he said. "I think we can hang on to the cup for several years, now that we've got possession."

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX VS. ST. LOUIS
Score at Kennedy's Men's Store HUB. 2950

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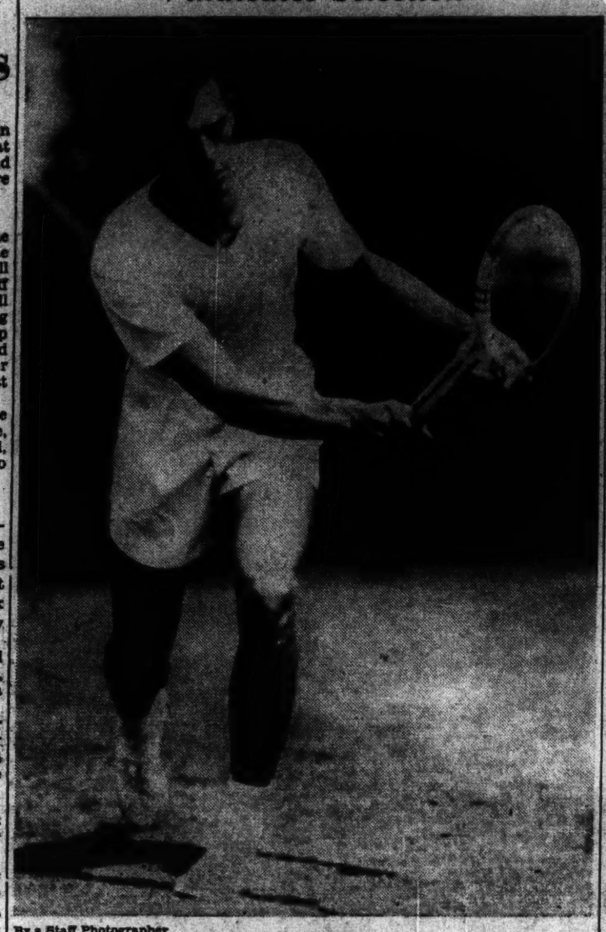
NO FUSS, but good Fraternity

FRENCH PROVINCES
PETIT ANDELY (Eure)
RESTAURANT de l'HOTEL DE LA CHAINE D'OR
Park-Terrace on edge of the river.

Vindicates Selection



By a Staff Photographer

Frank Parker, United States

His 6—2, 6—4, 6—2 Victory Over Charles E. Hare of Great Britain Assured Return of Davis Cup to United States for the First Time Since It Was Taken Away by France in 1927

Bees Open Baseball School Aug. 3; Red Sox at Fenway

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mindful of the talent that has evaded Boston scouts in the past and joined other major league teams—men like Mickey Cochrane, Leo Durocher, Pie Traynor and Gabby Hartnett—President Bob Quinn of the Bees will inaugurate a baseball school for youngsters 17 years of age or older at National League Field beginning Aug. 3. The class will last five days and will be under the supervision of Scout Jack Onslow, whose duty it is to comb this territory for diamond hopefuls.

Any youngster interested in the benefits of the free school should write to Mr. Quinn at National League Field, Boston, stating his age, height and weight, and also any past experience he may have had on the sandlots. If your application is accepted, you must provide your own transportation and bring your own equipment, such as spiked shoes, a glove and uniform. Bats and baseballs will be provided by the Bees. The best prospects will be signed to contracts and sent immediately to some Boston farm club.

Grand Opportunity

This is a grand opportunity for boys. An ambitious sandlotter can absorb more knowledge at one of these Onslow sessions than he can playing a month in high school. Jack knows baseball, and he knows how to teach youngsters.

The past success of other major league clubs, which hold these schools while the parent outfit is traveling, is indication that the Bees should profit by their efforts. The Cardinals, in particular, have uncovered many promising players by this comparatively inexpensive method.

Meanwhile, the Bees will be touring the West in an uphill battle to crash the first division of the National League. As they hiked into Cincinnati today for a series with the Reds, they were only two games behind the fourth-place Cardinals. With six starting pitchers and a batting attack that improved several points in the recent Pittsburgh series at the Beehive, Bill McKechnie's hustlers are in a fine position to upset one of the contending clubs.

Back at Fenway Park today are the Red Sox, who stay in town through Aug. 12. Opening with the Browns today, tomorrow and Thursday, the locals meet the Tigers, Indians, White Sox and Yankees in that order before taking to the road again Aug. 13. The only doubleheader this week is scheduled with the Tigers on Sunday.

Broke Even

Several times during their recently-completed tour, the Red Sox showed definite signs of slipping back into the second division of the American League, but an examination of the records reveals that despite these occasional nose dives, they finished the jaunt with 10 victories and 10 defeats. And, after all, that is all any big league team expects to accomplish while playing away from home. The disappointing angle of this situation, however, is that the locals will need to improve upon this road percentage if they are to finish ahead of the White Sox and Tigers. Hope of catching the Yankees is rapidly fading.

When the Red Sox moved into Yankee Stadium on July 8, at the beginning of their longest road trip of the season, they were in third place, 5½ games behind the Yanks and two in back of the White Sox. Today, however, they occupied fourth position and were 10 full contests in the rear of the New Yorkers. Five games separated them from the White Sox and four from the Tigers. Four engagements were also between the locals and the Cleveland Indians, who lead the second division.

In competition with the Browns, who open at Fenway today, the Red Sox have won 11 out of 15 this season. On their last visit here the Browns were under the leadership of Rogers Hornsby. Now their chief adviser is Jim Bottomley, the popular "Sunny Jim" who first gained big league fame as a colorful first baseman with the Cardinals of the National League. It is Jim's initial effort at running a professional ball club.

Jug McSpaden Wins Rangeley Open Golf

RANGELEY, Maine, July 27 (AP)—Harold ("Jug") McSpaden, Winchester (Mass.) professional, shot sub-par golf today to win first money in the Rangeley open golf tournament on the Mingo Club course.

McSpaden's 66 for today's 18-hole final round, postponed from yesterday, gave him a 54-hole total of 209 and $300 first prize. His round was four under par.

Charlie McAndrew, Newton (Mass.) professional, who led the field into the last round, posted a 72 for a total of 213 and second prize of $100.

In third place was Richard L. Turner, Brockton (Mass.) amateur, with a 71-212, who captured the first amateur prize.

American League
Results July 26
No games scheduled.

National League
Results July 26
No games scheduled.

Real Scramble For Qualifying Under Way Today

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Although two qualifying rounds have been played, the scramble for places in the national amateur golf championship starts in earnest today with 550 simon-pures competing on 28 courses scattered throughout the nation for the remaining 153 berths in the title competition.

The championship will be played over the Alderwood Country Club course, Portland, Ore., Aug. 23-28.

The second of the two early qualifying tournaments was held at Canton, Mass., yesterday. Six golfers, led by Edward P. Martin of Wayland, Mass., qualified in a high wind that rocketed scores well above par. Martin's 74-76—150 paced a field of 18, smallest to seek New England qualifying honors in the history of the amateur championship.

Twin Brother In

Martin's twin brother, Leo, broke into the group with a 154. Joe Lynch of the home club, Blue Hills, a semifinalist in the national tourney two years ago, scored 153.

The six were added to the 14 who qualified at Tacoma, Wash., last Friday. Two Walker Cup players of 1936, Scotty Campbell and Harry Givan, were among the Tacoma survivors. Six former champions, including Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, last year's winner, are eligible automatically.

Top entry for today's qualifying play—64 golfers—was registered at Chicago. There are 16 places open and the entries include Paul Leslie, Gus Moreland, low amateur in the Chicago $10,000 Open; Johnny Lehman and Russell Martin.

Tops Detroit Field

Freddy Haas Jr., the phenomenal New Orleans youngster and intercollegiate champion, tops what appears to be one of the best competitive fields, at Detroit, where there are 14 entries with six places available. Melvin (Chick) Harbert, who captured the Michigan open recently with a 283—20 strokes under par for four rounds, and Chuch Kocsis, former intercollegiate titlist, are entered.

Fourteen berths are open in the Metropolitan New York-New Jersey round, with 57 competing. Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, recently crowned New York state amateur champion; Tony Goodwin, the man he beat in the finals; Frank S. Trafaci, low amateur in the national open, and Willie Turnesa, metropolitan winner, are in the field.

Walker Cup players from last year's team are scattered over the national landscape. They include Walter Emery at Oklahoma City, John Goodman of Omaha, Charley Yates at Atlanta and Reynolds Smith at Dallas.

In addition to Fischer, the former champions include Chick Evans and Francis Ouimet, twice winners of the crown; Jesse Guilford and Max Marston, beaten in the invitation event at Bald Peak, N. H., the past week end, and C. Ross Somerville of Canada.

N. E. Qualifiers

The six who earned the right to represent New England in the national amateur golf championship at Portland, Ore., next month by leading the 18 entrants at the Blue Hill C. C. in Canton yesterday are:

Ed Martin, Sandy Burr	74	76—150
John Burke, Rhode Island	74	78—152
Joe Lynch, Blue Hill	78	77—154
Leo Martin, Sandy Burr	78	76—154
Allan Ellis, The Country Club	78	80—158
John Levinson, Maine	76	82—158

Middlesex Golfers Beat Yale

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—The Middlesex amateur golfers defeated Yale, 9 to 6, yesterday, winning the foursomes, 4-1, and halving the singles.

New England Champion Qualifies

By a Staff Photographer

John O. Levinson

Former Yale Golfer, Who Summers in Maine and Winters Home Is in Chicago, Begins Defense of His New England Golf Championship at Manchester, Vt., Tomorrow. Yesterday He Qualified From the New England District for the National Amateur Championship to Be Held Subsequently at Portland, Ore.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another Bowl Removed

Last Saturday saw another of those lawn tennis bowls which have been famous the world over removed from competition. It was, we might say, one of the few remaining links between the former generation of lawn tennis players and those of the present time. We refer to the Longwood Bowl, which was put up by the famous Longwood Cricket Club way back in 1921 and withstood the onslaughts of the world's leading tennis players until last week end when Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Texas, won it for the third year and so removed it from competition for all time. This, like the Seabright Bowl, the Newport Casino Bowl, and the Southampton Bowl, which is under the auspices of the Maiden Club, is one of those series of trophies which were offered long ago when the game was in its infancy in this country. Many of the leading players of the world have competed for them at one time or another and winning a leg on one or, even better, winning one of them permanently, was considered as little short of winning a national championship title and its accompanying trophy. True, they do not receive the attention now that they used to receive; but there is still a whole lot of glory in getting one's name inscribed on one of them.

Staff Photo
The Longwood Bowl

Allison Comes Through

On Saturday last Allison came through and removed a Longwood Bowl which had been in competition ever since 1921. This is a matter of 17 years and there have been few such trophies that have withstood the attack of the world's tennis players as long as that. And what an imposing list of names there is on the bowl. William Johnston and William T. Tilden 2d, the "Big" and "Little" Bills, who went to Australia back in 1920 and wrested the Davis Cup from the Australians all by themselves, defeating Norman E. Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson to the tune of 5 to 0 and then, practically single handed, defended it until 1927, when the French captured it; Gerald L. Patterson of Australia; R. Norris Williams 2d, national champion in 1914 and 1916; John Hope Doeg, national champion in 1930; H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national champion in 1931 and 1932, and Allison, national champion in 1935. No wonder Allison should take great pleasure in his new possession and it is much to be doubted if the next Longwood Bowl remains in competition as long or has as many distinguished names on it as this one, the eighth of the series.

Larned and the Bowl

When one speaks of the Longwood Bowl there is one player who surpasses all others as a winner of these famous trophies. He is none other than the late William A. Larned, former Cornell University student and seven-times holder of the national championship title. That Larned did not win more national championships and Longwood Bowls is due to the fact that he was a soldier in the Spanish War and came home in such poor health that he was out of tennis competition for three years. As it was he won outright possession of no less than four of the bowls. The first was put up in 1891 and he removed it in 1897. The second was up in 1898, while Larned was out of tennis competition, and was won by Malcolm D. Whitman in 1900. Then Larned returned to tennis and he removed the third bowl in 1904; the fourth in 1907 and the fifth in 1910, this being the last bowl he ever played for as he refused to defend in 1911 because his brother Edward P. Larned won the right to challenge him. The sixth bowl was won by Maurice E. McLoughlin in 1915 and the seventh by William Johnston in 1930. It is interesting to note that every one of them has been won by a player who has also been national champion.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

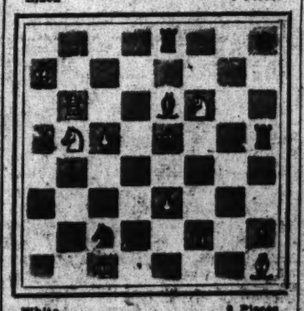
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 27, 1937

Problem No. 1952.

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 8 Pieces



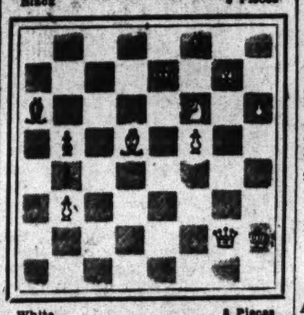
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Grand Rapids Herald, 1934. Note the play of the black B at KB)

Problem No. 1953

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Football Field, 1914. Three modal mates!)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1950. K-B4

No. 1951.

1.	Q-B4	K-Kt3
2.	B-Kt5	BxB
3.	Kt-B6 mate	
1.	——	K-R3
2.	Q-Q8	
1.	——	B-Kt4
2.	BxB	
1.	——	Threatens
2.	Q-Kt8	

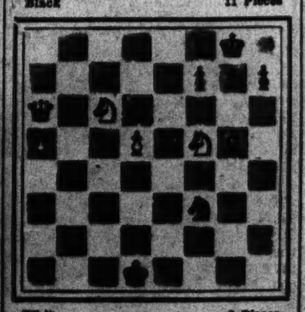
End-Game No. 366. Draw: 1 . . . K-B6 (Black); 2 R-Bkt, RxR; 3 P-R8(Q), RxQ; stalemate.

End-Game

The position below is taken from C. D. Locock's "Imagination in Chess," and illustrates the following "things to be imagined"; Jumping, manufacture of a single direct check, and nullifying Black's command of a square. Doubtless the solution will be simpler than any brief explanation of these terms.

End-Game No. 367

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win

"Imagination in Chess"

Of the various books which have been written to help the beginner develop the proper background for combination play, "Imagination in Chess" is one of the simplest and most gentle. The author, C. D. Locock, is English, and has long busied himself with teaching chess. His object in the present work is to show the beginner, who has barely learned not to move away his pieces, that frequently the way to win positions is to throw away pieces, or to sacrifice, always with certain ideas or objects in view. Mr. Locock has developed 20 positions, each of which illustrate several ideas, and believes that when studying a given position the beginner will learn more if given a hint as to what ideas or objects he should try to achieve. The end-games above is one of these.

Whitehead and Miller, Ltd., Elmwood Lane, Leeds 7, England, publish the book, which contains 96 pages in cloth-bound, and lists for 2/6, or about 60 cents. Those who may wish to order the book direct will find the international money order simple and safe. As a rule no duty is charged on single books.

In early June 19 German masters engaged in a tournament at Bad Elster. The veteran Bogoljubow lost a game, but his score of 7-0 was equaled by Rellstab, who later distinguished himself at Kemeri by defeating Reshevsky. Third was Michel of Hamburg, 6-3, with K. Richter fourth, 5½-3½.

The game below is a sacrificial affair in which White oversteps himself.

Queen's Pawn Game

Grosser White	Rellstab Black	Grosser White	Rellstab Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-Q2	QR-B
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	15 QR-B	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 B-K3	Kt-B5
4 PxP	KtxP	17 B-B5(b)	KtxB
5 P-K4	KtxKt	18 KtxKt(c)	Q-R3ch
6 PxKt	B-Kt2	19 Q-Q3	QxPch
7 Kt-B3	P-QB4	20 K-B2	Q-B5
8 B-Ktsch	Kt-Q2	21 P-R3	P-Kt3
9 Q-Kt3	Castles	22 BxP	B-B4
10 P-K5	PxP	23 Q-Q3	BxR
11 PxP	Kt-Kt3	24 QxR	B-B
12 B-R3(a)	B-K3	25 B-B5	PxB
13 Q-Kt4	Kt-Q4	Resigns	

(a) Somewhat better might be 12 B-Kt2, since the QP is likely to be the principal point of Black's attack.

(b) If 17 QxKt, Q-R4ch, winning back the piece with very good chances on the Q side. After 17 castles, B-R3; 18 K-R, Black has his KP to worry about.

(c) If 18 BxQ, RxRch; 19 KxKt, B-B5ch; 20 K-K3, B-R3ch, etc.

Alice Marble And Polish Girl Win

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 27 (AP)—Alice Marble of Los Angeles and sturdy Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland marched into the quarter-finals of the Seabright invitation tennis tournament today with easy second-round triumphs.

Miss Marble, U. S. champion, defeated Eleanor Dawson of Pasadena, Calif., 6—0, 6—2, while Miss Jedrzejowska vanquished Kay Winthrop of Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

In the men's division, sixth seeded Joe Hunt of Los Angeles and Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla., completed the third-round bracket by winning carry-over second-round matches postponed by yesterday's rain.

Hunt, leading Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 6—1, when yesterday's storm broke, completed his victory in one more set, 6—1, 6—1. Mulloy, tied in sets with Barney Welsh of Rockville, Md., when they took the courts today, won the third set, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth-seeded Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, who is ranked fifth in the United States, stroked her way into the round of eight with a straight-set triumph over Edith Moore of Montclair. The scores were 6—1, 6—2.

32 Competitions

By the Associated Press

New York, July 27

There have been 32 Davis Cup competitions since 1900, with interruptions only in 1901, 1910 and the war years of 1915-18 inclusive. Here is how the challenge round victories were distributed:

United States (11)—1900, 1902, 1912, 1920-26 inclusive, and 1927.

Great Britain (9)—1903-06 inclusive, 1912, 1933-36 inclusive.

Australia (6)—1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1914 and 1919.

France (6)—1927-32 inclusive.

Sherman Hoyt May Skipper Endeavour I

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27 (AP)—Sherman Hoyt appeared on the horizon today as a possible problem for Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper-owner of undefeated Ranger, the sloop in which he will undertake his third successive defense of the America's Cup the end of the month.

Upon Hoyt's arrival in Newport, word went around he would skipper Endeavour, the yacht with which T. O. M. Sopwith failed to lift the trophy in 1934, in a series of races which will be sailed this week under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club.

Sponsors of the races have listed Ranger as one of the contestants. Hoyt was a member of Vanderbilt's afterguard three years ago, when his Rainbow defeated Endeavour, and in 1930, when Vanderbilt sailed Enterprise to victory over Shamrock V, last of the late Sir Thomas Lipton's green challengers.

Will Not Sail

Endeavour II, Sopwith's new challenger and Britain's sixteenth, will not participate in the Eastern's cruise races. She was on the marine railway up at the Herreshoff yard in Bristol today, getting her final painting and polishing for the international sailing classic.

Around the Hub

Advocating open tennis tournaments to admit the present field of professionals in competition with the amateurs borders on sacrilege to tennis tradition. Amateur tennis, in its inception, was fostered, played and supported by the wealthy class. Today the field has generalized and become more democratic. And with the game more democratic the support of the wealthy is not sufficient to keep the sport exclusive—hence the growing importance of gate receipts.

Gate receipts from the average sport fan today is only guaranteed when the sport offered attracts. Evidence of this was all too apparent at Longwood the past week. The famed Longwood Bowl, one of the important milestones in the progress of tennis, failed to attract much in the way of attendance. The reason, of course, is because there were no really great stars. The winner of the Bowl, Wilmer Allison, was the only name of fame in the tournament.

Possibly next year, because the United States again possesses the Davis Cup, attendances here will increase. With the Davis Cup over here the local stars stay in the country and the visiting nations send their best to these shores. But even that prospect is not too assuring. Two few really great amateurs are available. And when a great player does develop, such as Don Budge, the lucrative offers of the professional field take him.

There is talk, even today, that Budge hardly can afford to pass up the professional offers hovering over his head. Fred Perry, England's great player a year ago, seemed immune to pro offers, but finally accepted. It was reliably reported that his amateur tennis fame brought in a sizable income, but not sufficient to ward off the pro offer. Budge is in a position to enter the pro field and equal the earnings of Perry. For a one-year tennis tour, $75,000 upward is not easily spurned.

Professional tennis is not increasing as a profession, but each year the amateur field has built up a player with sufficient reputation to prove an incentive for the annual winter tour. With the introduction of open tennis those professional tours would take on added interest and the amateur tournaments in the spring and summer also would increase interest, all aiming toward the coming open affairs.

Tennis fans most certainly would arrange vacations to view any tournaments in which Perry, Vines, Tilden, Stoefen, Richards, Lott and other pros too numerous to mention were to openly compete against Budge, Von Cramm, Austin, Hare, Henkel, Crawford, Quist, Riggs and other leading amateurs. The decision regarding open tennis always has been shushed without a hearing, but if Budge elects to turn pro the question may come out into the open.

W. M.

Amusements

BOSTON

HELD OVER! 2ND WEEK!
Cool KEITH MEMORIAL
2 BIG FEATURES
Farewell
WESTERN FRONT—
MAIL YOUTH and LOVE!
ROAD BACK
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Plus
"THE LADY ESCAPES"
Gloria Stuart—Michael Whalen

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

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UNIVERSITY THEATER
Robert Taylor — Barbara Stanwyck
"This Is My Affair"
Charles Bickford in "Penrod and His Dog"
HARVARD SQUARE KIRKLAND 5000

Business and Industry

More Depositors in Mutual Savings Banks Than Ever Before

Commerce and Finance

Buyer of Stocks Forgets Charter Reserved Rights

This is the first of several articles discussing the need on the part of the prospective investor when buying stock of a company of examining its charter to determine what rights the owner of the certificate retains or relinquishes and what practices, corporate or accounting, are permitted which might affect the value of the security he holds.

By Gustave Simons
(Of the New York Bar)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anybody buying stock in the United States Steel Corporation or any other corporation has entered into a written contract with the concern of which he has become a stockholder.

True, the stockholder may not have signed his name to any documents, but he is bound by this written contract and all of its provisions as thoroughly as if he had "affixed his hand and seal" to it. Though he may never have seen this agreement, although he may never have realized that it existed or affected him, nevertheless the stockholder is presumed to have thoroughly read and studied this document, to have understood its terms and consented to them in all particulars.

This agreement is the charter or certificate of incorporation of the company in which this stock has been purchased. The stockholders' right, the safety of his investment, the chances of realizing a profit, are all in large measure governed by the provisions of this agreement. All too often, however, the stockholder, the investor, wholly disregards this vital aspect of this transition and blithely proceeds with his game of blind man's buff in complete forgetfulness of the vital effect of a corporation charter upon that corporation's stock.

If some salesman for an oil company asked the owner of a factory to sign an order purchasing the gasoline and oil requirements of the factory and its trucks for a year's period without reading the purchase order or studying its terms, the factory owner would become highly indignant at the salesman. But the same factory owner will not hesitate to invest ten times as much money as was involved in the purchase of the gasoline and oil in the stock of the very same oil company without pausing to think or make any inquiries with reference to the charter of the oil company which govern his investment in gasoline or oil.

Many a man before making a substantial investment in the securities of some company, secures from a statistical organization a detailed report of the financial structure of that company before he makes his investment. He is heedless however of what rights are reserved by the corporation that may possibly be adverse to those of his own, such as its right to alter, shift or entirely change the financial structure which he so studiously considered.

The foregoing does not mean that no person should make an investment without engaging the services of a competent attorney, although in the case of substantial investments, such a course of conduct would be advisable, nor does it mean that a thorough or exhaustive knowledge of corporation law on the part of the investor is a requisite to safety in this regard. But it does mean that there are certain simple aspects of the problem which should be borne in mind. There are certain danger signs that can be very easily considered. Some of the most important of these are:

a. Preemptive rights.
b. Alterations in capital structure, particularly the item of "surplus."
c. Alteration in stockholders' preferences and other rights.

(To be continued)

Stewart Now FCA Deputy Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Charles A. Stewart, who has been deputy production credit commissioner with the FCA, has been appointed to the position of deputy governor of the Farm Credit Commission, according to announcement by Gov. W. I. Myers. He takes the place of Herbert Emmerich, who recently resigned as deputy governor to become associate director of the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Stewart has been with the Farm Credit Administration since 1933. As deputy production credit commissioner he was active in developing the national system of production credit associations. Before he came to the Farm Credit Administration he was manager in charge of the livestock loan operations of the National Feeder and Finance Corporation of Chicago. Prior to that Mr. Stewart was secretary of the National Livestock Producers Association. Before going to Chicago Mr. Stewart was a livestock producer and feeder.

National Gypsum Shows Gain in Net per Share

NEW YORK (AP)—National Gypsum Company reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $508,280, equal after dividend requirements on preferred stocks to 30 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $406,382, or 23 cents a share on common stock in the first half of last year.

M. H. Baker, president, said labor and material costs substantially reduced profit margins during the first half, but estimates for the last half "reflect improvement in both sales and costs."

Company has headquarters at Buffalo N. Y., and plants in New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Iowa.

Legal Expert

Gustave Simons
New York City Attorney

Construction Gain Of 46 P. C. Show By New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A gain of 46 per cent in the first six months of 1937 is shown in building construction in the metropolitan area of New York City, according to F. D. Dodge Corporation. Total for the half year amounted to $250,014,700 as compared with the total of $171,146,500 in the like period of 1936. The increase is more than double the average gain of 21 per cent in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains.

Residential building contract awards jumped from last year's six month total of $68,744,100 to $110,377,400 at the end of June, 1937. This is a gain of 60 per cent, which exceeds the 54 per cent average gain in the 37 Eastern States. In the single month of June, contract awards for residential construction in the metropolitan area amounted to $14,427,100.

The first six months' total for non-residential construction was 39 per cent, or $22,188,700, higher than that total in 1936. Current contract awards amounted to $78,887,200; those of last year's period were $56,698,500.

All privately financed construction considered as a group moved 52 per cent over last year's June 30 total, and at the same time, the Dodge summary points out, private work was far ahead of the work financed by public funds. Private work totaled $148,725,300 at the half-year mark, compared with the corresponding 1936 total of $97,679,200. Public construction expenditures on June 30 had reached $100,688,100, a gain of 36 per cent over the corresponding 1936 total of $73,497,300.

I. C. C. Board Urges Union Pacific Lose Bus Service Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Recommendation that the Interstate Commerce Commission deny an application by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate buses in the Sawtooth Mountains was made by Harry Holden of Idaho, comprising Joint Board 49 of the commission, because of the road's "willful, deliberate and persistent violation of the Federal Motor Carrier Act." The buses are operated between Shoshone and Ketchum, Idaho, and between Ketchum and Sun Valey Lodge.

"The evidence herein discloses conclusively," Mr. Holden's report read, "that the applicant, the Union Pacific Railroad, operated for over three months, openly and knowingly in violation of the Federal Motor Carrier Act, and after so operating in open violation of the Motor Carrier Act for such period of time, they now seek a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Interstate Commerce Commission to legally continue the operations which it has in the past been illegally conducting.

"The Union Pacific," the report continued, "is financially able to conduct such operation, and it is a rich and powerful corporation, but this fact does not excuse it for openly and knowingly violating the plain provisions of the Federal Motor Carrier Act, nor will the wealth and influence of the Union Pacific Railroad Company justify its said willful and persistent violations of the law."

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Has Favorable Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company and subsidiaries, reporting for the quarter ended June 30, 1937, subject to adjustments, shows net profit of $1,771,345 after expenses, amortization of bond discount and expense, depreciation, depletion and normal federal income taxes, equivalent, after dividend requirements on $5 cumulative preferred stock, to $2.84 per share on 408,296 shares of common stock. This compares with net profit of $765,099, or 38 cents a common share in the like period a year ago. No provision is made for surtax on undistributed profits in either period. Net profit for the second quarter of 1937 is exclusive of company's proportionate share of net profits of subsidiaries not consolidated, amounting to approximately $267,000, against similar figure of $225,000 last year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1937, net profit was $1,872,368, or $1.60 a common share, compared with $584,439, or $1.20 a share, on 487,243 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock in first six months of 1936.

Mutual Savings In U. S. Reach New High Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New high records in both number of depositors and total deposits in mutual savings institutions were recorded in the mid-year statement of the National Association of Savings Banks. The analysis covering these banks now operating in 18 states shows that total assets on June 30 were $11,588,146,918 and that the number of accounts were 14,759,246, both figures being the highest in the 121 years since the banks were founded.

Assets in the first six months of 1937 rose by $128,735,621. This increase was fractionally higher than in the previous six months, the gain for the year beginning July 1, 1936, amounting to $238,811,336. The combined surplus account of all the mutuals continued to rise, by $54,272,226, also higher than in the preceding six months. The increase for the 12-month period was $84,103,873. The total of $1,323,080,912 established another record and provided 13 cents of reserve for each dollar held by mutual institutions.

In line with these gains, deposits expanded $106,729,514 in the first six months of 1937. A like rate of increase was maintained, figures for the two six-months periods totaling $187,789,719. Aggregate deposits in the 18 states reached the all-time peak of $10,207,803,494. This was the largest sum of small capital ever gathered together in one class of banking institutions and represented about 20 per cent of bank deposits for the country as a whole.

The most impressive increase took place in the total of accounts, which grew by 291,607 in the half year of 1937, a gain over the last half of 1936 in proportion to the figures cited. This was the ninth consecutive semi-annual increase. For the two half-years the total gain was 429,190. The average of these accounts on June 30 was $691.62, a slight recession which emphasized the growth in new small accounts. The average dividend rate stood at 2.50 per cent, practically stationary as compared with recent earnings.

The largest 50 mutual savings banks and their deposits as of July 1 were:

Bowery Savings, New York	$494,701,300
Emigrant Indust. Sav., N. Y.	428,911,428
Philadelphia Sav. Fd., Phila.	240,110,340
Williamsburgh Sav., Brooklyn	220,481,151
Bank for Savings, New York	208,361,021
Central Savings, New York	190,679,608
Dime Savings, Brooklyn	187,852,400
Dry Dock Savings, New York	167,033,390
East River Savings, N. Y.	154,881,540
Greenwich Savings, N. Y.	150,308,745
Seamen's Bank, New York	137,872,050
Union Dime Savings, N. Y.	134,420,578
Boston 5c Savings, Boston	132,882,583
Buffalo Savings, Buffalo, N. Y.	130,005,583
Dollar Savings, New York, N. Y.	122,943,350
West. Sav. Fund, Philadelphia	97,236,543
Howard Savings, Newark, N. J.	92,992,363
Savings Bank of Baltimore	92,581,372
Harlem Savings, New York, N. Y.	91,699,378
Hibernia Sav. & Loan, San Fran.	87,777,184
Brooklyn Savings, Brooklyn, N.Y.	87,261,487
Erie County Sav., Buffalo, N. Y.	86,397,861
Franklin Sav., New York, N. Y.	83,393,454
Soc. for Savings, Hartford, Conn.	78,800,444
Home Savings, Boston, Mass.	71,153,687
N. Y. Savings, New York, N. Y.	69,967,372
E. N. Y. Savings, Brooklyn, N. Y.	68,693,571
Charlestown 5c S., Boston, Mass.	67,675,978
Albany Savings, Albany, N. Y.	67,654,335
Providence Inst., Providence, R.I.	66,774,370
Farmers & Mech'cs, Minneapolis	66,436,897
Suffolk Savings, Boston, Mass.	66,314,984
Rochester Sav., Rochester, N. Y.	57,906,214
Wash Mut Sav., Seattle, Wash.	57,351,709
L I City Sav, Long Island City, NY	56,501,157
Dollar Savings, Pittsburgh, Penna.	53,902,149
Worc Co Inst, Worcester, Mass.	52,354,209
Springfield Inst, Springfield, Mass.	50,456,897
Eutaw Savings, Baltimore, Md.	49,899,863
So Brooklyn Sav, Brooklyn, N. Y.	49,003,116
Onondaga Co Sav, Syracuse, N. Y.	47,434,764
Green Point Sav, Brooklyn, N. Y.	47,400,772
Roosevelt Sav, Brooklyn, N. Y.	47,016,264
Beneficial Sav Fnd, Philadelphia	46,856,400
City & County Sav, Albany, N. Y.	45,163,127
Conn Savings, New Haven, Conn.	41,187,961
New Haven Sav, New Haven, Conn	41,289,945

Du Pont's Half Year Net Shows Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del., reported for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $23,822,888, equal after dividends on the debenture stock to $2.07, a share on common stock. This compared with $23,978,189 in the June quarter last year, or $2.06 a share on a slightly larger number of common shares.

For the six months ended June 30 net income was $39,836,234, equal to $3.41 a share on common stock, against $38,691,971 or $3.27 a share in the first half last year.

Kentucky Berry Crop Too Big to Be All Harvested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEREA, Ky.—To the highlanders of eastern Kentucky, dwellers upon unproductive land remote from centers of population, the wild blackberries and their humble cousins the "dew berries" have come this year as a welcome re-enforcement to slender incomes.

Last season there were no berries at all. This year the yield is not only exceptionally heavy, but the fruit is of unusual quality and flavor.

A large percentage of the berries will never be gathered. There are far too many, but even so, at 15 and 20 cents a gallon, those picked are giving many a mountaineer what he most covets—"a cash crop."

Lumber Output in Excess Of New Orders, Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said that lumber production for the week ended July 17 was 37 per cent greater than new business booked and 12 per cent greater than reported shipments.

During the week 633 mills produced 288,737,000 feet, shipped 250,958,000 feet and booked orders for 210,180,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: 573 mills, 247,021,000 feet production, 207,458,000 shipped, 197,468,000 booked.

Duro-Test Stock Offered

NEW YORK—Formal announcement of the offer and sale of 16,600 shares of $1 par value common stock of Duro-Test Corporation, New York, manufacturer of incandescent lamps, has been made by Allen & Co. and Harder & Company, Inc. The shares which are listed on the New York Curb Exchange have all been sold.

Cotton Restriction Seen Aiding Foreign Grower, Hurting South

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commodities had a hard time last week, but cotton had perhaps the hardest. The worst came when the President, in press conference, mentioned the possibility of a 14,500,000 bale crop this year and an 8-cent price. December futures dipped below 11 cents, October contracts nearly reached the same price, and the new crop months in general dropped to the lowest point since last fall, down about 1½ cents in the last fortnight.

The Presidential bearish remark, which the cotton trade took much to heart, had a close parallel with the horse-and-buggy remarks made after the Supreme Court decision on the N. R. A. two years ago. At that time the President opined that without crop control cotton might go to 5 cents, wheat to 35 cents. At 8 cents he is not so bearish now on cotton as then.

Reasons for Bearishness

The statistical background of the present weakness in cotton can be put simply. The present Soil Conservation Act has not been as effective as the old AAA in curtailing cotton plantings, and the acreage this year is estimated at around 34,000,000 acres, highest in four years. Probably the fact that prices were on the top of the spring boom in commodity prices just at planting time may have had something to do with the planting.

Then the weather has been exceptionally good. Cotton hasn't had a crop scare this year. The sun beats down on the field, kills the weevils and helps the plants. So yield is likely to be high, over 200 pounds per acre.

The point of the President's remark was that he is still interested in control legislation to keep Government in cotton, and specifically in the farm bill which, it now appears, may fail to go through Congress. The proposed bill would practically revive the old AAA, corrected for the legal faults the Supreme Court found with it but not for the economic faults which critics alleged. It would bring back the old crop reduction subsidy, and top it with a modified form of Secretary Wallace's Egyptian dream of an "ever-normal granary."

Southern Position Weakened

It would also continue the present soil conservation benefits, but limit them to farmers who made agreements to co-operate with the Administration's acreage-reducing, price-raising program. It would carry the earlier "price-parity" objective together with the more recent "income-parity" objective. In short, it would have "everything." This seems to be one of the reasons why it may not pass.

But while the Administration feels the time is ripe for more governmental control, many in the trade feel that the economic position of Southern cotton growing is being steadily weakened by such control. For every bale of cotton which American crop control chisels from the American crop, a bale is added to the foreign crop. The vacuum in the cotton market assiduously produced by Washington to hold the price up is instead filled by foreign growers.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service reported on July 19 an increase of 15.3 per cent in the Egyptian planted acreage, "larger than had been expected"; and added that "the increase of acreage in Egypt is symptomatic of a general upward trend of cotton acreage in both large and small cotton-growing countries around the world. India is reported to be increasing its cotton acreage a few per cent this year . . . China by as much as 15 per cent . . . North Brazil, 10 to 15 per cent . . . Italy recently announced a six-year plan to raise enough, in the Italian colonies, to supply Italian needs. Turkey has a five-year plan to double its production."

California Crop Growing

Another new source of cotton is California, rapidly increasing its output. Acreage has jumped from about 227,000 two years ago to 370,000 last year and an estimated 618,000 this year, and these figures are more than doubly important, because the California yield is around 500 pounds to the acre against around 200 for the deep South.

Meantime, the invention and exploitation of cut staple rayon has rapidly magnified the threat of chemically produced staples; cut rayon is down to 23 cents a pound. German production of rayon is expected to reach the equivalent of 600,000 bales of cotton by 1938, against 20,000 in 1933. The price margin between the two is steadily narrowing. World rayon output is now the equivalent of about 2,200,000 bales of cotton, or about 11 per cent of present cotton consumption.

Under the circumstances many feel that the only salvation of the South lies in competitive production at competitive prices. Even 8 cents a bale, it is thought, with a plentiful crop, would be a better economic plan than a reduced crop and an effort to hold the price up. During the last year the American consumption of cotton in our own textile mills has been almost phenomenal, surpassing any previous year, but the foreign consumption fell off from the previous year, as it has been doing consistently for many years.

Onus of Restriction

The present attitude toward a prospective crop of 14,500,000 bales is significant. A few years ago this would have been considered a fairly average crop, without bearish meaning. It is only slightly above the average crop of the 1920s. But since that time, due to foreign growths, the foreign market for American cotton has substantially narrowed.

The question of whether or to what degree the restriction policies of this Administration have let the foreign market get away from us is controversial. Administration apologists have argued that the slide started when the AAA was just a paragraph in the Democratic campaign promises. But the point made here is that the most plausible economic plan to stop further loss of foreign markets is to undersell foreign producers in world markets. Nor is it either likely or necessary for American cotton to go to 8 cents in order to recover its competitive position in world markets.

Meantime crop-control programs have one more self-defeating result. The unusually high yield per acre expected this year is in large part attributed to the weather, but also in part to the concentration of cotton growing on better land. The Soil Conservation Act must in the end contribute to higher yields. Farmers in the deep South are using more fertilizers, and will continue to do so if they are paid to reduce acreage.

Studebaker's Net Income Increased in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Net earnings of the Studebaker Corporation for the first six months of 1937 totaled $1,174,518, or 54 cents a share on the 2,167,838 shares outstanding, according to a report released by Paul G. Hoffman, president. This compares with net earnings of $1,004,829, or 46½ cents per share in the first half of 1936. No reserve was set up either year for tax on undistributed earnings.

Earnings for the quarter ended June 30 were $475,056, compared with $900,175 in the second quarter of 1936. Sales for the quarter were 30,293 passenger cars and trucks for $22,216,310, including parts and accessories, compared with 26,294 for $19,422,007 in the same period of 1936.

Current assets amounted to $19,401,163 against current liabilities of $7,049,197, a ratio of 2.75 to 1. Cash was $6,913,616, compared with $8,375,818 on June 30, 1936.

American Water Works

NEW YORK (AP)—American Water Works & Electric Co. reported an increase of 11 per cent in power output of its electric subsidiaries for June over a year ago. Output totaled 216,241,214 kilowatt hours against 195,965,810 in June last year. Output for the six months ended June 30 totaled 1,309,988,737 kilowatt hours compared with 1,149,722,946 kilowatt hours in the 1936 period, an increase of 14 per cent.

Year Employment Gain, 1,400,000; Decline in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary Perkins announced that a survey of employment in approximately 107,000 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments revealed the fact that there were about 46,000 fewer employed workers in June than in May, while weekly pay rolls decreased $2,100,000 in the combined industries. Miss Perkins, however, described the labor situation as "very healthy."

Thirteen out of 16 non-manufacturing industries included in the survey showed employment gains, she said. The declines in the remaining three divisions—"were sufficient to offset the gains" reported in the other industries.

The index of factory employment decreased 1.1 per cent during June, but, with the exception of April and May, was the highest since November, 1929. Furthermore, Miss Perkins said, wage increases were given to 160,000 workers during the month.

Increase in Year

During the year from June, 1936, almost 1,400,000 workers have been returned to employment in these combined industries, and weekly pay rolls have increased about $87,000,000.

The report covering the major industries surveyed was as follows:

"A slight recession in employment from May to June was shown by reports received from 13,265 wholesale trade establishments employing 261,885 workers. The decrease of 0.5 per cent in number of workers was coupled with a gain of 0.2 per cent in weekly pay rolls. Among the more important branches of wholesale trade in which employment gains were reported were lumber and building materials (3 per cent), petroleum and petroleum products (1.3 per cent), groceries and food specialties, food products and hardware (0.8 per cent each), chemicals, drugs and allied products (0.5 per cent), machinery, equipment and supplies and automotive products (0.4 per cent each).

"Employment in retail trade establishments showed a further gain in June, according to reports received from approximately 44,000 establishments employing more than 750,000 persons. The gain of 0.5 per cent in employment from May to June continues the succession of gains which have been shown each month since February of this year.

Gains in Utilities

"Gains in employment from May to June were reported in each of the three public utility industries surveyed. Electric light and power and manufactured gas companies reported a rise of 2.2 per cent, continuing the series of increases which have been reported since February and lifting the June employment index (96.4) to the maximum recorded since July, 1931. Telephone and telegraph companies reported a gain (0.9 per cent). In the electric railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance industry, employment rose 0.2 per cent.

"Three of the five service industries reported gains in employment from May to June. A seasonal gain of 4 per cent in dyeing and cleaning plants raised the June employment index (92.2) above the level of any month in the preceding six years, for which data are available. Laundries also reported a seasonal expansion in number of workers (3.7 per cent). Insurance companies reported a small gain (0.2 per cent). Brokerage establishments reported a drop of 3.2 per cent in the month, and year-round hotels showed a decline of 0.8 per cent. In the latter industry the decrease was largely due to reduced operations resulting from labor disputes in San Francisco and Kansas City.

"Each of the five branches of the mining industry surveyed showed gains in employment from May to June.

Building Employment Up

"Employment in the private building construction industry increased 2.8 per cent between May and June, and pay rolls rose 3.1 per cent, according to reports received from 8942 contractors employing 121,124 workers in June. Compared with June, 1936, employment in this industry shows a gain of 10.2 per cent over the year interval, and pay rolls show an increase of 26.2 per cent. Reports supplied by the co-operating contractors relate to employees engaged in erecting, altering and repairing private buildings, and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments."

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Brazil's trial shipment of grapefruit and oranges was not favorably received by the consuming public, and two of the three chain stores which handled the fruit for sale soon discontinued it. It may work out that future shipments can be improved in quality, but unless they are, it is not considered probable that the South American country will become a serious competitor of the United States.

* * *

Shawinigan Falls expects soon to feel the business stimulus of the new caustic soda and chlorine plant which is to be constructed by Canadian Industries, Ltd. About $2,000,000 is being spent. The company now operates similar plants at Windsor and Cornwall. The facilities of power and economies indicated at Shawinigan Falls were largely influential in the choosing of the site.

* * *

About 20 per cent more licenses and renewal of former permits for the operation of radio receiving sets are involved in the total for the fiscal year ended March 31, last. The latest number is 1,038,500, compared with 862,108 in the last previous year. Ontario Province is first, and western Canada has a substantial increase in the number of licenses issued.

* * *

Motor vehicle and parts exports during May increased 5 per cent as compared with May, 1936, but were 13 per cent less than April, 1937. The total value in May this year was $2,355,069; in May of last year it was $1,956,511. Overseas shipments of both passenger cars and trucks declined in value in May as compared with May, 1936. For the first five months of 1937 automotive exports were worth $11,571,662, compared with $11,397,675 in the similar 1936 period.

* * *

Quebec Province has had significant increases in mineral output during the first four months of 1937. Gold production increased from 202,936 ounces in the corresponding period of last year to 227,025 ounces in the 1937 period. Similar comparison for silver is 188,125 ounces and 203,056 ounces, respectively. Increased output of clay products indicates a revival of building and construction work.

* * *

Ice cream freezers for home use are having a good demand, especially those of moderate size. There are two major producers of freezers in Canada, but the United States product is popular and is able to reach the Canadian market at a price which compares favorably with home product. About a dozen brands of United States freezers are on sale.

* * *

At least $325,000,000 is expected to be spent by tourists in Canada this year, which tops the previous peak of $309,000,000 in 1929. More than 50,000 inquiries for travel information have been received already, while in all of 1936 only 32,000 inquiries were received from persons contemplating trips in Canada. The Canadian Travel Bureau is spending a $200,000 fund for exploitation, given it by the Dominion Government for promotion purposes.

* * *

The coming autumn is likely to see the completion of an oil separation plant and refinery in Alberta to treat oil sands. Experiments indicate that perhaps as much as 300 barrels of oil a day can be obtained. Out of this, 60 barrels of high-test gasoline a day is expected. United States and Eastern Canada capital will provide the funds. About 50 per cent of the new equipment will come from the United States duty free, it is said.

* * *

British and other outside capital investments in the Dominion of Canada are estimated at approximately $6,877,000,000 as of the end of 1936. The United States' share is figured at $3,956,000,000, and Great Britain is credited with $2,824,000,000. Canadian capital investments abroad approximate $2,165,000,000, it is figured, of which around $1,357,000,000 is in the United States.

* * *

British Columbia exported 397,388 tons of pulp and paper in 1936, compared with 351,083 tons the year before and 345,059 tons in 1934. The United States continues to be the major outlet for British Columbia newsprint, taking 175,861 tons in 1936. Considerable interest has been aroused among forestry experts in the relatively new tendency of the pulp industry to switch from unbleached to bleached pulp. The process of bleached pulp permits the use of western hemlock, which is plentiful, and not as easily sold as fir and cedar.

* * *

Radio receiving sets are selling more or less like the proverbial hot cake, according to sales figures for March of this year when 48 per cent more in number were sold than in the like month of 1936. The value of the sales was 36 per cent greater than March of last year, the value figure reaching $1,119,698 for 13,287 units. In a three-month period to June 30, last, nearly 70,000 units were scheduled for production notwithstanding fairly high inventories in dealers' hands.

* * *

Automobile tires of home production are used almost exclusively in Canada. The manufacture has become a fairly important industry, with the export end of the business becoming more prominent. However, six of the eight makers of tires are affiliated with United States concerns, which means that the product is necessarily more or less like that made south of the Canadian border. Imports of automobile tires also come largely from the United States. In 1936 the output of automobile tires in Canada was approximately 2,750,000, an increase of about 18 per cent over the production of 1935.

Locomotive Orders Show Further Gain

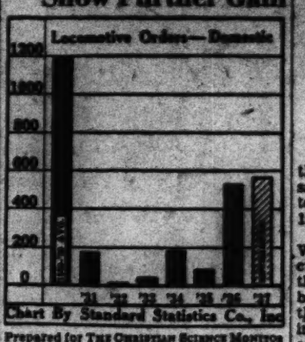

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Locomotive orders received for the full year by the equipment companies will probably be a little above last year.

While the comparison with the depression years is most favorable, the totals are still less than half the average of the decade preceding the depression.

Nine Roads Report Operating Rail Net For Month of June

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income (before fixed charges and other income) on railroads reporting for June totaled:

	1937	1936
Pennsylvania	6,164,913	6,073,164
Wabash	220,995	192,575
Mo. Pac.	430,447	717,221
Seaboard Airline	112,639	35,463
Central of New Jersey	187,049	47,202
Boston & Maine	631,991	492,730
St. Louis-Sth. Westn.	†4,515	279,016
Intl. Gt. North	21,513	†15,461
Ft. Worth Denver City	428,020	52,922

†Deficit.

Texas Corp. Earns $27,000,000 Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the Texas Corporation in the first half of this year, according to preliminary figures, amounted to approximately $27,000,000, or $2.48 a share on the capital stock, including the recent issue of additional shares, T. Rieber, announced. Mr. Rieber said the estimated earnings were after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, amortization and estimated taxes.

For the six months ended on June 30, 1936, the company reported a consolidated net income of $15,116,052 after all charges and taxes, including $175,000 for federal surtax on undistributed profits, or $1.62 a share on the 9,337,845 capital shares then outstanding. For all of 1936 the company had a net income of $38,260,341, or $4.10 a share.

Italian Harvest Of Wheat Is Seen Up Over 20 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian wheat harvest this year is expected to prove very satisfactory with an increase of 20 to 30 per cent compared with the 1936 crop.

Speaking before the Permanent Wheat Committee, Minister of Agriculture Edomondo Rossoni stated that weather conditions which had been particularly favorable during the autumn and winter were less so in the late spring, which was characterized by persistent rains followed by sudden high temperatures accompanied in some localities by heavy thunder storms.

This had reacted unfavorably on exceptionally promising crops, but even so the Minister was able to say that in northern and southern Italy—the two great wheat-growing regions—the outlook was excellent, though somewhat less so in central Italy. Taken altogether, he expected that the crop would be "very satisfactory and far superior to that of the preceding year."

All Wheat Goes to Pools

The other cereal, forage and grass crops also promise well; olives have flowered abundantly and early, and vineyards are in good condition.

As from June 12, 1937, the Committee fixed the net price payable to farmers for wheat delivered to the pools at 1250 lire per ton for soft wheat weighing 87 kilograms per hectolitre, and 1400 lire for hard wheat weighing 80 kilograms per hectolitre, with variations up or down for qualities above or below these standards.

All wheat, both home grown and imported, has to be delivered to the pools, which pay the farmers in full on delivery and are financed by the public utility and savings banks authorized thereto.

The pools in each province are placed under a Central Provincial Committee on which sit two representatives of the provincial union of agricultural landowners one of whom is a wheat-farmer, a representative of the provincial union of the agricultural workers, and a representative of the agricultural consortia of the province. The president, representing the banks financing the pools, is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. These provincial committees are placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture to which they are responsible.

Seek Larger Corn Crop

During the farm year 1937-38 special attention will be devoted to increasing the yield of the corn crop, and to securing a larger number of head of cattle on the farm. The need of developing dairy-farming to meet the growing demand for milk and its industrial by-products, among which is casein used in the manufacture of lanital (artificial wool), and of increasing the home supply of butcher's meat and animal fats will be kept to the fore as an important part of the self-sufficiency plans which the corporations are now engaged in carrying out.

The system of marketing through delivery to compulsory pools extended last year to wool, hemp, and silk-cocoons remains in force.

As a result of the measures taken since 1935 when the Italian cocoon crop had fallen to 17,000,000 kilograms as against a post-war maximum of 53 kilograms in 1924, a definite revival can be noted in production.

In 1936 the quantity rose to 32,000,000 kilograms, this year it is estimated at 37,000,000 to 38,000,000 kilograms, and the Corporative Silk Committee is taking steps to raise production to over 40,000,000 kilograms in 1938. This revival has been secured by the government guarantee of a minimum price for all the silk cocoons delivered to the compulsory pools which are managed by the agricultural consortia and the co-operative cocoon drying establishments under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21

Vienna International Fair

5-11 September 1937

Considerable Reduction on Fares

For detailed information apply to "WIENER MESSE, WIEN VII, MESSEPALAST" or to honorary representatives in all great cities of the world.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	750,000
Previous day	850,510
1937 vol. to date	107,222,422
1936 vol. to date	200,480,290

Market Generally Easy and Trading Decidedly Quiet

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Specialties commanded a fair amount of buying attention in today's stock market, but old-line favorites suffered from neglect.

There were few weak spots in the list, however, and losses of small fractions predominated near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

Bonds jogged along unevenly. Wheat futures improved on reports of heavier exports and cotton came back briskly. Foreign currencies were again up in terms of the dollar.

Stock trading restraints were seen in a fresh outbreak of violence in the Republic Steel strike and another and more serious Chino-Japanese war flare-up. At the same time the majority of corporation statements were on the constructive side.

Consolidated Edison dropped more than a point.

Prominent on the offside at one time were North American, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Barnsdall, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corporation, J. I. Case, Deere, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Armstrong Cork, Chrysler and American Locomotive.

Narrow to a point or more in arrears were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Electric, Westinghouse, General Electric, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Commonwealth & Southern, Canda Dry, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone and Western Union.

Woolworth tilted forward. On top also were Fajardo Sugar, American Crystal Sugar, Commercial Solvents, Owens-Illinois, U. S. Realty and Douglas Aircraft.

Utility Bonds Firmer

A few utility and communication issues held up their heads a little in the domestic corporate group. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s gained about ½ and International Telephone 5s were up about the same amount. Western Union 5s advanced a fraction.

Slipping lower were St. Paul 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s and MKT 5s. Youngstown 3½s gave up more than a point and U. S. Rubber 5s, Shell Union Oil 3½s and International Hydro Electric 6s slumped fractionally.

Leaning forward a bit were McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

In the foreign dollar bonds, Japanese loans continued under pressure, while some sections of the South American group advanced, notably Brazil 8s, which gained around 1⅞.

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Curb stocks see-sawed in quiet trading today. Utilities and oils were uneven and swings were confined to narrow limits.

Electric Bond & Share declined nearly a point and United Gas gave up around ½.

Sunray Oil slid down around ⅛ and Gulf pushed up a similar amount. Cosden improved a little while Humble dipped around a point.

Tilting lower were Fisk Rubber, St. Regis Paper, Crocker Wheeler and Eagle Picher. Gainers included Technicolor, Newmont Mining and Hearns Stores.

Wheat Prices Soar In Late Trading

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Apprehension over likelihood of crop damage in the Southern Hemisphere, together with enlarged domestic milling demand, helped hoist Chicago wheat prices late today 4⅝ cents maximum.

Adverse crop reports were also received from Germany, where the Government was taking steps to control wheat and rye marketing because of small yields. There were likewise persistent rumors that Great Britain would remove a preferential duty on non-Empire wheat.

At the close, wheat was 1⅞-4½ cents above yesterday's finish, July 1.22½, Sept. 1.18⅛-¼, Dec. 1.20-1.20⅛, Corn 1⅞ lower to ⅞ higher, Sept. 97⅜-½, Dec. 73⅝, and oats unchanged to ¼up.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
New Brunswick Fire Ins Co	35c	..	Aug. 2	July 23
Sherwin Wms Co	$1	Aug. 16	July 31	
Initial				
Merrimac M Co n	25c	Oct. 10	Sep. 20	
Accumulated				
Assoc Tel & Tel Co 7% 1 pf	49c	.. Aug. 16	Aug. 2	
Minn V Can Co 7% pf	$1.75	.. Aug. 2	July 26	
Na Groc Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	.. Aug. 10	July 31	
Norw P Sv 7% pf	$1.75	.. Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	.. Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
Irregular				
Outbd Mar & Mfg Co	75c	.. Aug. 10	July 26	
Increased				
First Nat Bk (Greenwich, Conn.)	75c	S Aug. 2	July 24	
Regular				
Am Equities Co	10c	.. Aug. 7	Aug. 3	
Anglo-Calif N Bk (San Francisco)	15c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 20	
Do	15c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 21	
Atl Ref Co	25c	Q Sept. 15	Aug. 30	
Balt Ra Show, Inc	25c	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 16	
Do 6% pf	15c	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 16	
Blum's, Inc, $1.25 cum conv pf	31¼c	Q Aug. 1	July 30	
Bklyn Edison Co	$2	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 6	
Cons Edi Co N Y	60c	Q Sept. 15	Aug. 6	
Hummel-R Fl Cp	20c	Q Aug. 17	Aug. 7	
Leath & Co pf	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Los Angeles Indust	10c	.. Aug. 10	July 23	
Manhattan Shirt	25c	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 10	
Memphis N G pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
N Brunswick Fire Ins Co	50c	S Aug. 2	July 20	
N Y & Queens El Lt & Pw	$2	Q Sep. 14	Aug. 20	
do pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
No Am Oil Cons	25c	Q Aug. 5	July 26	
Ohio St Life Ins	25c	Q Aug. 5	July 26	
Parkersburg Rig & Re Co	40c	.. Sep. 1	Aug. 18	
Pearson Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 20	
Penn Gt Sand vtc	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
do pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Phoenix Hosiery Co 7% pf	$7.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
Secur First Nat Bk (Los Angeles)	$1.20	S Aug. 1	July 22	
Sherwin Wms Co	$1	Q Aug. 16	July 31	
Third Natl Bk & Tr (Scranton, Pa)	40c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 4	
Third Natl Bk & Tr (Spr'gf'd, Mass)	$5	S Aug. 1	July 20	
Univ Cons Oil Co	20c	.. Aug. 5	July 30	
Vir Trust Co (Richmond, Va)	$1	S Aug. 2	July 26	
Wagner Elec Corp	50c	.. Sep. 20	Sep. 1	

55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼	
64½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	63¾	61½	63¾	+ ¾	
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	5	19¾	19	19		
28¾	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	24	24	24	— ½	
39	38	Addressograph (1.40)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26	
4¾	2	Advance Rumo	2	3⅞	3½	3⅝	Jul 26	
80½	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	74¼	73½	73¾	— ¼	
6¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	5	2⅝	2½	2½	Jul 26	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	4	13	11⅞	11¾		
5⅝	3⅝	Alleghany	70	3½	3	3	— ⅛	
58½	35	Allen pf xw	1	40	40	40	Jul 20	
89¾	34½	Allegr pf $30 ww	1	37½	37½	37½	Jul 26	
50	34	Allegr pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 23	
52½	35	Allegr pr pf	2	37½	37½	37½	Jul 23	
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	6	34	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛	
27⅞	17¾	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jul 21	
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	239½	238½	239½	— ½	
34½	30	Allied Mills (2g)	3	35½	35½	35¾	— ⅛	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	70	19¾	19	19½	+ ½	
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	79	79	79	— ¾	
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	15	68¾	68¼	68¼	—1	
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26	
8⅞	4¼	Amal Leather	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	
52¼	34½	Amal Lea pf (2)	2	40	40	40	Jul 23	
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	2	95	95	95	Jul 22	
101½	82	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼	
41⅜	20¼	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	29½	29¼	29½	— ¼	
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe(1¾g)	4	66	66½	65¾	—1	
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	6	107¼	106½	107½	+ ½	
174⅝	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156½	156½	156½		
71	46	Am Car & F (¾g)	3	52	51½	51½	— ½	
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	78¾	78¾	78¾	—3¾	
32⅝	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	10	30	29½	29½	— ½	
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	135	135	135	Jul 22	
105	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 22	
23⅝	13¾	Am Colortype	4	16¼	16	16		
8¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅞	
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	30	26½	25½	26⅜	+ ½	
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛	
17	10½	Am Europ	1	13⅜	13¾	13⅝	Jul 24	
13¾	8½	Am & For Pow	23	10⅜	10½	10⅝	— ⅛	
58⅝	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	47	47	47	— ½	
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	1	55	55	55	—1¼	
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	6	27	26½	27	— ½	
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	Jul 24	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛	
55¾	36¼	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	3	44	43½	44	Jul 23	
52¾	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	3	43½	43½	43¾	— ¾	
29⅞	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.80)	25	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛	
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	18	36¾	36½	36¾	— ⅛	
36	26¾	Am Saf Ras (2)	1	29	29	29	Jul 26	
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	5	27¼	27	27		
105¾	79¾	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	21	93½	93	93¾	— ⅛	
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	143	143	143	+1	
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	12	56½	56½	56½	+1	
73¼	48¾	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	19	57¾	57¼	57⅞	— ⅛	
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (3)	5	45½	45½	45½		
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	130	130	130	Jul 22	
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jul 26	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	172¼	172	172	— ½	
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	1	80½	80	80½	— ¼	
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	12	82¾	82½	83¾	+ ½	
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	137	136	136	— ½	
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	11	14½	14	14		
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	39	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅝	
107	88	Am WW 1pf (8)	2	92	92	92	Jul 23	
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	12	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼	
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	21	72	69½	72	+2¾	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	21	15¼	14¾	15½		
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18.	185	18.	Apr 8	
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22	
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	33	57⅞	57⅛	57¾		
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	85	85	85	+3	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	7	23¾	23½	23¾		
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 21	
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15	
46	39⅝	Arch-DanM (1g)	2	43¾	43½	43¾	Jul 23	
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ½	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	43	12.	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Jul 24	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9	
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	83	59¾	58¼	59	— ⅞	
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	7	14½	13⅝	14⅛	— ½	
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛	
24¾	15⅞	Assd Dry Gds	33	18¾	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅞	
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (8)	1	87	87	87	Jul 26	
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1	
57½	49⅜	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 19	
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	14	85	84½	85	+ ¾	
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	4	99	98¾	99	Jul 24	
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	8	52½	52½	52¾	— ¾	
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14	
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	24	23¼	24		
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	17	30¼	30	30		
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111	111	111	Jul 23	
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½		
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	7	⅛	74½	74½	Jul 24	
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 26	
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	7	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅜	
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛	

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	5	6	5⅞	6		
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	3	85	85	8.	Jul 22	
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	86½	86½	86½	Jul 20	
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	28	28⅜	28	28	— ⅜	
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	1	33	33	33		
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	42½	42	42½	Jul 22	
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	14	32	32	32		
32	22	Barker Bros	1	26	26	26	+ ½	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	51	26⅝	25¾	25¾	—1	
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	7	16½	16	16	Jul 23	
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	26½	26½	26½	Jul 24	
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	— ½	
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½		
15¾	11¼	Beiding-Hem (1)	5	13⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 26	
87½	84	Belg NR pf (3.34e)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jul 23	
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	9	21⅜	21½	21¼	— ⅜	
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	59	58¾	59		
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	43	94½	94	94½	— ¼	
69¾	51½	Beth Stl 5%pf (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾		
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	3	119⅛	119⅜	119½	Jul 26	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	6	64	63	63	— ½	
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	1	27	27	27		
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	24	24	24		
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	35	34	32¾	33¾	+1¼	
48½	37	Bohn Alum (3)	5	43¾	43½	43½	Jul 26	
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	9	25+	24⅝	24½	+ ½	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	9	44½	44¾	44⅝	— ⅛	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	3	2½	2½	2½		
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	18	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛	
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	50	50	50	Jul 26	
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	39½	39¾	39¾	Jul 26	
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	19½	19⅝	19½	Jul 24	
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	22	25	24½	24¾	— ¾	
102¾	62¼	Bklyn-Man T pf (6)	3	68¼	68¼	68¼		
52¾	34½	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	17	42½	42½	42¾	— ¼	
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46½	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛	
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜	
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	34	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛	
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	23	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
45½	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	10	38	38	38		
65½	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	52¾	52½	52¾	+1⅜	
18⅜	17	Burlington Mills (1)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛	
35⅜	22½	Burr Ad M (.65g)	6	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛	
11¾	4½	Bush Term	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞		
39	15	Bush T T%deb	1	20	20	20	+1	
18½	12⅜	Butler Bros (.60)	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛	
36½	28½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	9	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼	
9¼	4⅝	Butte Cop & Z	7	7	6⅞	7		
33¾	17½	Byers Co	7	21¾	21	21⅜	— ⅜	
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛	

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛	
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51¼	1½	51½	Jul 23	
6¼	3⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	31	4½	5⅛	4	+ ⅛	
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	6	15	14⅞	15		
37¾	24	Campbell Wy (1)	2	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅜	
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	20	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛	
17⅞	11⅜	Canad Pac	7	11¼	11¼	11⅜		
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	47	47	47	— ½	
18½	12⅜	Cap Adm A (¾g)	1	15¼	15½	15½	Jul 24	
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.95g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jul 21	
9⅛	6¾	Carriers & G (.30g)	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	
183½	138	Case (JI)	6	182	180	180	—3½	
100	85	Caterpil Trac (3)	3	99	98½	99	+ ¼	
108	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 26	
41¼	20¾	Celanese (1½g)	17	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛	
118	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23	
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	2	43½	43¼	43½	Jul 21	
39½	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛	
13⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	10	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛	
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	2	30½	30	30	Jul 26	
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛	
14½	9¼	Centy Rib M (.35g)	4	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 21	
90	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	73½	73	73	— ½	
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	
63¼	38½	Champ F & F (2)	1	50	50	50	Jul 23	
48	14½	Checker Cab	3	20	20	20	Jul 26	
86⅝	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	6	53½	53½	53½	+ ½	
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	Jul 23	
99½	97	Ches Corp (3)	1	78½	78	78½		
4¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 8	
13½	4½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
8⅝		Chi & NW	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛	
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
4	2	Chi Gt West	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 23	
18½	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛	
32	34½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	3	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅜	
3	1¾	Chi M StP & P	3	2	2	2		
7¾	3¾	Chi M StP & P pf	4	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	25½	25½	25½	— ½	
41	28	Chi Rl Tr pf (8)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 24	
3⅝	2	Chi Rl Is & P	2	3¼	3¼	3¼		
6¾	3⅜	Chi Rl Is & P 6% pf	2	5½	5	5	— ⅛	
1½	⅝	Chi Rl & P 7% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞		
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛	
22½	15¾	Chick Cut Oil	3	18½	18	18½	Jul 26	
15⅞	9½	Childs Co	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛	

139½	94	Chrysler (7g)	79	114⅝	113⅛	113⅛	—1½	
21⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	1	18	18	18		
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	17	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅜	
46⅝	33½	Clark Equip (1.80)	7	44¾	43¾	44	+ ⅛	
46⅝	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	3	43¾	43	43	—1¼	
29½	23¾	Cleett Pea how (1)	8	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛	
170⅛	123½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	160½	160½	160½	Jul 22	
88	68½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87½	87½	87¾	Jul 26	
38¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	13	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛	
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jul 26	
62¾	47⅞	Coll & Atk (3a)	4	48½	48¼	48¼	— ¼	
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	2	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛	
30⅞	10	Colum G&E (.80g)	74	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛	
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	90	89¾	90	Jul 26	
20½	8	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	1	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ⅛	
48⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	42	42	42	Jul 26	
135¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121⅛	121⅞	121⅞		
69¾	58¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	61¾	61¼	61½	— ⅛	
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	5	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 23	
80½	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	6	66	65½	65¾	— ⅛	
120	103⅞	Comi I T ev pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	— ⅛	
21½	13	Comi Solv (.60)	87	15½	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜	
4¼	2	Comwith & Sou	195	3½	3⅜	3⅜		
75¾	46	Comwith S pf (3)	4	58	57½	58	+1⅛	
19½	13½	Conde Nast	4	14	13¾	13¾	Jul 22	
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼	
19½	12¼	Congress Cig	2	13¾	13½	13⅝	Jul 9	
33¾	19¾	Cons Air Corp	1	24¼	23½	23¾		
18⅞	8¾	Cons Cigar	1	12	12	12	Jul 26	
14	6¼	Cons Coal	12	9¼	8¾	9	Jul 26	
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1¼g)	37	40¼	39¾	39¾	—1⅛	
108	90⅛	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¾	
5¾	3½	Cons Film	3	3	3	3		
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	—1¼	
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	4	10	9¾	9¾		
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	40	16½	15⅞	16		
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 22	
10⅝	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	6⅝	6¾	6⅝		
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛	
37⅞	20⅝	Container Cp (1.50)	37	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅛	
37¾	18½	Cont Bak A	3	24	24	24	Jul 26	
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	5	3¼	3¼	3¼		
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	89	89	89	Jul 23	
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	9	56	55⅝	56	— ⅛	
35¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	7	19¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 3:00 p. m. Quotations to 3:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	3:00
1	3¼s'43-41 Mch	106.9	106.9	106.9
6	3¼s '41	106.11	106.10	106.10
1	3¼s '47-43	107.11	107.11	107.11
2	3¼s '46-43	106.26	106.25	106.25
23	3¼s '46-44	106.28	106.26	106.26
6	3¼s '47-45	107.5	107.3	107.3
1	3¼s '54-46	110.9	110.9	110.9
5	3s '46-43	104.26	104.26	104.26
10	4¼s '52-47	116.30	116.27	116.29
25	2¾s '51-4 8	101.11	101.11	101.11
5	3¼s s'52-49	106.9	106.9	106.9
12	2½s '53-49	98.25	98.24	98.25
19	3¼s '54-51	100.13	100.7	100.9
4	3s '55-51	103.8	103.8	103.8
23	2¾s '60-55	101.7	101.3	101.6
22	2¾s '59-56	100.7	100.3	100.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

4	3s '47-42	103.26	103.26	103.26
12	3¼s '44-44	103.26	103.24	103.26
25	3s '49-44	103.4	103.4	103.4

Home Owners' Loan

33	2¾s '49-39	101.6	103.3	103.3
27	2¼s '44-42	100.26	100.24	100.24
47	3s '52-44	102.28	102.26	102.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
16	Alleghany 5s'44	96	95½	95½
5	Alleghany 5s'50 st	63½	63½	63½
13	Allied Stra 4½s'51	98½	98½	98½
4	Am&For P 5s 2030	80¼	80	80
1	Am Ice 5s'53	97	97	97
3	Am&Chem 5½s'49	106½	106½	106½
3	Am Int 5½s'49	105½	105½	105½
7	Am T&T 5½s'43	113	113½	113
20	Am T&T 3¼s'66	100	99¾	99¾
5	Am T&T cv 4½s'39	104¾	104½	104¾
11	Am T&T 3½s'61	100	100	100
18	AmandaCop4½s'50C	106¼	106	106
4	Ang C Nitra deb'67	37¼	36¾	36¾
15	Arm Del 4s '57	98	97½	98
7	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98¼
20	AT&SF 4s '95	111¾	111½	111½
3	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	105½	105½	105½
30	A C Line 1st4s '52	104	103½	103¾
35	ACL cit 4s '52	95¾	95¾	95¾
13	A C Line 5s '45	104¾	104½	104½
2	All & Dan 1st4s '48	50	50	50
1	Auburn & Auto4¾s'39	66½	66½	66½
4	B&O rfg 6s '95	93	92½	92½
18	B&O 1st 5s '48	111¾	111½	111½
8	B&O rfg 5s '95	80	80	80
13	B&O 5s '96 D	79¼	79	79
24	B&O cv 4½s '60	69¾	68	68
1	B&O 4s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
23	B&O 5s S W '50	103½	103¼	103½
1	B&O&PLE&WV '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	96¾	96½	96½
4	Bost&Me 4¾s 'JJ'61	74½	74½	74½
5	Boston&Me 5s '55	81¾	81¾	81¾
4	BotConMills6½s '34‡	25	24½	24½
17	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	103	102½	102½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	114¾	114½	114½
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94½	94½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Bruns & West 4s '38	101¾	101¾	101¾
15	Buf R&P 4½s '57	83½	82¾	83¾
6	Bush T Bldg 5s '60‡	65¾	65	65
5	Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
1	Camag Sou 5s '62 st	24	24	24
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	116	116
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	102¾	102½	102½
25	Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	93½	93½
5	Caro C & O 6s '52	111	111	111
3	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	102	102
2	Cen New Eng 4s '61‡	69	69	69
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	90	90	90
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	50½	50¼	50½
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	81½	81	81
13	C & O 3½s '96D	98	97¾	97¾
2	C&O 4½s '92	121½	121¼	121½
3	C&O 4½s '93	98	98	98
1	C&O 4½s '2000	98	98	98
111	C&O 5s '56	117	117	117
111	C&O 4½s '77	111½	111½	111½
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	112¾	112¾	112¾
3	CB&Q 4s III '49	111¾	111¾	111¾
19	CB. & E Ill 5s '51†	32¼	31½	32
38	Chic Gt West 4s '59	38	38	38
1	Chi I & L 6s '63	13	13	13
1	Chi I & L 5s '58	13	13	13
5	CM&StP 4¼s '89 C	53	52	52
7	CM&StP gen 4s '89	49¾	49¾	49¾
26	CMStP & Pac 5s	25	24¾	24¾
1	CMStP&P 5s inc 2000	18	18	18
13	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	15¾	15	15¼
9	Chi & NW 4¾s 2037	22¾	22½	22½
2	Chi & NW 5s '37	94½	94½	94½
10	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	18¾	18¾	18¾
7	CRI&P cv 4½s'2010	19	19	19
1	C R I & P 4s '88	22½	22½	22½
5	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	19¼	18½	18½
4	CT Hte & RRvRg 5s '30s	80½	80½	80½
4	C T H & SE inc 5s '60	79	78½	78½
3	Ch Un2Sts 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
1	Ch Un Sta 5s '41 D	106	106	106
4	Ch Un Sta 5½s '54	106	106	106
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	CinUnTerm 5s '57	106	106	106
16	CCC&StL 4½s '77	93¾	93¾	93¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	3:00
4	Mont Pow 3½s '66	96½	94½	96¼
8	Mor & Essex 3s '55	69¾	69	69
12	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	85¾	85	85
4	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	82½	80½	80½
3	Nassau El 4s '51	41½	41½	41½
13	Nat Dairy 3½s '51	104	103¾	104
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '52	3¾	3½	3½
1	Nat Supply 4½s pfstod	106	105¾	106
3	Natl gas 4s '68	3¼	3¼	3¼
80	Alum Co Am	148	148	148
50	Alum Co-pf (6)	117	117	117
1	Alum Goods (½g)	16½	16½	16½
600	Am Airlines	26¾	24½	26¼
200	Am Bever	3	3	3
100	Am Encl'Board (.35g)	20½	20½	20½
10	Am Book (4)	84	84	84
300	Am Centrifugal	3¾	3¾	3¾
350	Am Cit P&LA (2h)	36¼	35	35¼
100	A Cl P&LAww (25¢h	35	35	35
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	33½	33¼	33½
200	Am Equities (.10g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Am & Fgn P war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Am Gas & El (1.40)	37¾	36½	37½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	97¾	96½	97¼
900	Am Gen	84½	83½	84
50	Am Hard Rub	21½	21½	21½
100	Am Inv Ill (1.60)	22	22	22
600	Am Laun Mch (.80)	36½	36½	36½
200	Am Mafacaibo	1¾	1¾	1¾
1900	Am Seal Kap	9¼	8¾	9
1400	Am Sup Power	2	1¾	2
100	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	93½	92½	92½
200	Am Sup P pf	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Anch Post P	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ang Wupp (.20g)	6¼	⅛6¼	6¼
100	Apex Elec	30½	30½	30½
100	Arctur Rad Tube	1¼	1¼	1¼
1700	Ark Nat Gas	7¾	7½	7½
9000	Ark Nat Gas A	8¼	7¾	8¼
1000	Ark Nat Gas pf	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	11¾	11½	11½
300	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	5¾	5¼	5¼
200	As G & El	1¾	1¾	1¾
2300	As G & El A	23¾	23¼	23¼
500	Atlas Corp war	2½	2	2½
200	Atlas Ply 1 (1½g)	26½	26	26½
1200	AustSilver M	3¼	2¾	2¾
200	AustomatProd	5½	5¾	5½
200	AutoVMach (1½s)	11	11	11
10	Aviation Fin A	23½	23½	23½
150	Babcock&Wil (3g)	130	129	130
200	Galdw Bond rt	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	BaldwRub (½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	BariumStaSti	3¾	3½	3¾
100	BathIronWorks (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	BellTelPapf (6½)	115¾	115¾	115¾
400	Berk&GayPur	2¼	2	2¼
300	Berk&Gay war	1	1	1
25	Bickf pf (2½)	38	38	38
100	BirchcoreFdy (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14½
100	BlissEW	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	bliss & Laugh (2)	38½	38	38½
100	Blue Ridge (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Blumenthal (6)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Bourjois (.60g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1200	Bower R Bear (1g)	33	32	33
400	Bras T & L (.90g)	36¾	36	36¼
500	Brewster Aero	3	2¾	3
1000	Bridgpt Mach (¼g)	19¾	19¼	19¾
500	Brill A	3	3	3
200	Brown Co pf	76¼	76	76
200	Brown F Dist	6¼	6¼	6½
100	Buf N&ESP pf (1.50)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Bunk Hill & S (1¼)	28½	28½	28½
300	Burry Biscuit (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Cal & Wstn R	3	3	3
100	Can Hydro Pap pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
100	Can Maca Mills	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Carib Syn (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Carman A (1k)	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Carman B	3	3	3
800	Carnegie Met	8	8	8¼
60	Carr C P&L pf (6)	86	86	86
800	Carrier Corp	57	56	56½
200	Casco Prod (.25g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Catalin Am	6	6	6
25	Celluloid pf	47	47	47
800	Cen & Sw Ut	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	C P&L pf (4.81¼k)	83	81	83
1000	Cen St El	1¾	1½	1¾
25	Cen St E 7% pf	32	32	32
100	Centrif Pl (.40)	5½	5½	5½
400	Chi Riv&Mach(.30g)	17¾	17½	17¾
200	Chief Consd	1¾	1¾	1¾
3700	Cities Service	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Cit Serv pf	47	46½	46½
200	Cit Serv pf	47	46½	46½
200	Cit Serv B B pf		3¾	4
200	Cit Serv B B pf	40	40	40
200	Cit Auto Stpg (.30g)	10½	10¼	10½
3000	Citgde Meon Lts	2¼	2¼	2¼
1300	Cit Al Uten	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Colon Develop	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Col Fuel & Lwar	15½	15½	15½
100	Colts Pat F (1.60)	38	38	38
75	Colum G&E pf (6)	97¾	97¼	97¾
200	Colum Pict Dist	29¾	29¾	29¾
2600	Colum Pict war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Commer Invest Tr (1)	116½	116½	116½
100	Commer Solvents war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Commonw Edis (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Commonw Elec (.80)	18¾	18¾	18¾
1200	Conn Coy Mfg	10½	10½	10½
100	ConnGasElPr (3.50)	78	78	78
200	Cons Gas Ut	2	2	2
400	Cons Stl Corp	10¼	10	10¼
700	Copper-Bessm	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Copper Range	11½	11½	11½
5400	Cord Corp	4¼	3¾	3¾
2500	Cosden Petro	2	2	2
300	Cosden Petro pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
800	Creole Pet (1¼g)	36½	36½	36½
500	Crocker Wh	15	14¾	14¾
700	Croft Brewing	1	1	1
100	Crown C Intl A (1)	13½	13½	13½
200	Crown Drug	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Crown Zell	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Darby Pet (1½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Dayton Rub	24	23¾	24
100	Dejay Stra (.80)	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	Dennison Mfg 1 pf	75¾	75	75¾
100	Derby Oil	7¼	7¼	7¾
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Det Mich Stove	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Det Stl Prod (¾g)	47½	47½	47½
100	Domin St & Coal	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Dubilier Con	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Duro Test (.40)	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	Duval Tex	9	9	9
800	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	19¾	19	19¼
100	East Gas & F	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	E G&F 6½ pf (3)	49	49	49
100	East Stk Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Easy W M of (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ellis Br Stra (1)	20½	20½	20½
12500	El Bond & Sh	21¾	20¾	21¾
300	El B & Sh pf (6)	77¾	77½	77½
200	El B & Sh 85pf (5)	69¾	69¾	69¾
100	El Pow Ass (1½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	El P&L A (1.25g)	6¾	6¼	6¼
300	Ely P&L war	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Elect Shaft	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Electrol Lc	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Evans Wallo	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.40g)	22	21¾	22
100	Ferro Enam (¾g)	44¼	44¼	44¼
600	Fidelio Brew	4	4	4
10	Fst Nat St 1 pf (7)	112½	112½	112½
800	Fisk Rub	13¼	13¼	13
200	Fla P & L 87 pf	49¾	49	49
200	Ford M Can A (1)	22¾	21¼	23¾
1000	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Franki Ray	11¾	11¼	11¾
200	Froedtert G (1.20g)	12	11¼	12
30	Frushauf Tr (.30g)	21½	21½	21½
100	Froedtl Corp pf(1.20)	17	17	17
200	Gen Firepfg	23	23	23
1000	Gen Invest	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Tel (¼g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Gen T & Rub	25	24¾	24¾
50	Gen T & R A pf (6)	99	98	98
150	Georg Pow pf (6)	76	75¾	76
1300	Glen Alden	9½	9¼	9½
50	Godchaux Sg A (3g)	41¾	41¾	41¾
500	Gorh Inc A	6¼	5¾	6¼
700	Gorh Mfg vte (2¼g)	32¾	31¼	32¾
2300	Grand Nat Films	3¾	3¼	3¼
30	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	88¾	88¾	88¾
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	40	40	40
100	Greenf T & B	14½	14¾	14¾
700	Gulf Oil (¼g)	58¾	58	58¾
100	Hall Lamp (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Haselrine(3)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Hearn W Stra 1.60g)	14½	14½	14½
700	Hecla Min (.45g)	18¾	18	18¾
100	Hewitt Rub (½g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
400	Hoe (R) & Co A	38	38¼	38¼
400	Holling Gold (.85a)	11¾	11¾	11½
400	Horn & Hard (3)	33¼	33¼	33¼
300	Horn. A C	9	9	9
800	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	31½	31¼	31½
400	Hummel B Fb (.40g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Humble Oil (1½)	83¼	83¼	83¼
300	Hygrade Fd	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ill Iowa Pow	8½	8½	8½
800	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	16¼	14¾	16¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Ill Zinc (¼g)	32½	32½	32½
700	Imp Oil Can (⅛a)	21	20¾	20¾
100	Imp Chem In (.197g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Ind Ter Ill A	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Indnjia Pw&Lt (6½)	95	95	95
130	Ins Co N Am (2a)	70¾	70½	70½
800	Int Hyd-El pf	34¾	34¼	34¼
100	International Pet (1¼g)	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Int Rad&Elec (.80g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
300	Inter Util pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Inter Util B	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Inter Vitamin (½)	8	8	8
100	Inters Nomn Eq (.40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Interst Pr Sv 1pf	14	13	13½
100	Iron Firem vte(1.20)	22¾	22¾	23¼
1100	Irving AirCh(1)	13¾	13	13
100	Isl Superpow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Jeannette Gla	6¼	6¼	6¾
20	Jer C P&L 7% pf (7)	80	80	80
1100	Jonas & Lau Stl	111	111	111
100	Kingsb Brew	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Kingston Prod (.40)	5¼	5	5¼
400	Kirby Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Knott Corp (.30g)	12	12	12
300	Lake Shore M (4a)	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	Lefcourt Nat	3½	3½	3½
100	Lefcourt Real	3½	3½	3½
4300	Lehigh CN (.30)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Leonard Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1400	Lion Oil (1a)	28¾	28¼	28¾
100	Locke Stl Ch (.80a)	16¼	16	16
200	Lookheed Aire	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
3000	Long Is Lt	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Long Is Lt pf (7)	78½	78½	78½
100	Long Is Lt pf (6)	69¾	69¾	69¾
1000	Louis L & N (.50)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Lynch Corp (3g)	40	40	40
100	McCord Rd B	7	7	7
300	McWill Dredg (3)	91	90½	91
100	Majestic Rad & T	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Manis Chem (2a)	21¾	21¾	21¾
1000	Massey Harris	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Master Elec (1)	23½	23½	23½
100	Mead John (3a)	134¾	134½	134¾
100	Merrit-Chpm war	¾	¾	¾
100	Merrit-C & S pf A	64	62	64
100	Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
100	Mich Bumper	3¼	3¼	3¾
100	Michigan C & C	8	8	8
100	Mid Kt Pet A vte	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Mid Kt Pet B vte	1	1	1
100	Midwest Oil (.40g)	10¼	10¼	10¾
100	Mock J Voss (.30g)	13	13	13

Canadian Cheque Total Up Billion

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Ont.

Canadians spent nearly $1,000,000,000 more by cheque in the first half of 1937 than in 1936. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the aggregate at $18,136,007,000, compared with $17,246,852,000 in the first six months of last year.

The increase was attributed to greater industrial activity and higher price levels.

New England Power Net Per Share Over 150 P. C. Above '36

Consolidated net earnings of the New England Power Association for the first six months of 1937 totaled $1,196,027, after deduction for preferred dividends at the regular rate but before provision for federal tax on undistributed earnings, compared with $475,189 in the same months of 1936. This represents net of $1.28 a share against 50 cents per share a year ago on the outstanding 932,804 common shares, or an increase of more than 150 per cent, according to Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board.

In addition to reported earnings, Mr. Comerford pointed out a special reserve of $404,000 has been created out of consolidated income because of "better-than-normal" water conditions thus far this year, which will be available for equalization of electric generating costs during the remainder of 1937. This reserve amounts to approximately 43 cents a share additional. Had this reserve not been established, therefore, consolidated earnings applicable to the common in the first half of this year would have amounted to $1.71 a share.

For the 12 months ended June 30, Mr. Comerford reported consolidated net earnings, on the same basis, of $2,447,500, or $2.62 a common share against 87 cents a share in the preceding 12 months.

New York Curb

Closing Prices — Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
	Stocks—Par	Div. Rate		
25	Acme Wire vte	40	40	40
300	Ainsworth (½g)	16	16	16
200	Air Devices	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Air Invest	3½	3½	3½
600	Air Inv war	1	¾	¾
10	Ala Pow 47 (7)	78	78	78
200	Allen&Fisher	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Alum Co Am	148	148	148
50	Alum Co-pf (6)	117	117	117
1	Alum Goods (½g)	16½	16½	16½
600	Am Airlines	26¾	24½	26¼
200	Am Bever	3	3	3
100	Am Encl'Board (.35g)	20½	20½	20½
10	Am Book (4)	84	84	84
300	Am Centrifugal	3¾	3¾	3¾
350	Am Cit P&LA (2h)	36¼	35	35¼
100	A Cl P&LAww (25¢h	35	35	35
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	33½	33¼	33½
200	Am Equities (.10g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Am & Fgn P war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Am Gas & El (1.40)	37¾	36½	37½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	97¾	96½	97¼
900	Am Gen	84½	83½	84
50	Am Hard Rub	21½	21½	21½
100	Am Inv Ill (1.60)	22	22	22
600	Am Laun Mch (.80)	36½	36½	36½
200	Am Mafacaibo	1¾	1¾	1¾
1900	Am Seal Kap	9¼	8¾	9
1400	Am Sup Power	2	1¾	2
100	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	93½	92½	92½
200	Am Sup P pf	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Anch Post P	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ang Wupp (.20g)	6¼	⅛6¼	6¼
100	Apex Elec	30½	30½	30½
100	Arctur Rad Tube	1¼	1¼	1¼
1700	Ark Nat Gas	7¾	7½	7½
9000	Ark Nat Gas A	8¼	7¾	8¼
1000	Ark Nat Gas pf	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	11¾	11½	11½
300	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	5¾	5¼	5¼
200	As G & El	1¾	1¾	1¾
2300	As G & El A	23¾	23¼	23¼
500	Atlas Corp war	2½	2	2½
200	Atlas Ply 1 (1½g)	26½	26	26½
1200	AustSilver M	3¼	2¾	2¾
200	AustomatProd	5½	5¾	5½
200	AutoVMach (1½s)	11	11	11
10	Aviation Fin A	23½	23½	23½
150	Babcock&Wil (3g)	130	129	130
200	Galdw Bond rt	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	BaldwRub (½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	BariumStaSti	3¾	3½	3¾
100	BathIronWorks (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	BellTelPapf (6½)	115¾	115¾	115¾
400	Berk&GayPur	2¼	2	2¼
300	Berk&Gay war	1	1	1
25	Bickf pf (2½)	38	38	38
100	BirchcoreFdy (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14½
100	BlissEW	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	bliss & Laugh (2)	38½	38	38½
100	Blue Ridge (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Blumenthal (6)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Bourjois (.60g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1200	Bower R Bear (1g)	33	32	33
400	Bras T & L (.90g)	36¾	36	36¼
500	Brewster Aero	3	2¾	3
1000	Bridgpt Mach (¼g)	19¾	19¼	19¾
500	Brill A	3	3	3
200	Brown Co pf	76¼	76	76
200	Brown F Dist	6¼	6¼	6½
100	Buf N&ESP pf (1.50)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Bunk Hill & S (1¼)	28½	28½	28½
300	Burry Biscuit (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Cal & Wstn R	3	3	3
100	Can Hydro Pap pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
100	Can Maca Mills	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Carib Syn (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Carman A (1k)	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Carman B	3	3	3
800	Carnegie Met	8	8	8¼
60	Carr C P&L pf (6)	86	86	86
800	Carrier Corp	57	56	56½
200	Casco Prod (.25g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Catalin Am	6	6	6
25	Celluloid pf	47	47	47
800	Cen & Sw Ut	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	C P&L pf (4.81¼k)	83	81	83
1000	Cen St El	1¾	1½	1¾
25	Cen St E 7% pf	32	32	32
100	Centrif Pl (.40)	5½	5½	5½
400	Chi Riv&Mach(.30g)	17¾	17½	17¾
200	Chief Consd	1¾	1¾

Local Classified

United States and Canada

BEDDING

MATTRESSES, Innersprings; box springs made over, rebuilt, quilts recovered, slip covers, reupholstering. Beekman's Mattress Service, 130 E. 116th St., N. Y. C. Harlem 1-5800. Phone, write ratimate.

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WARREN, MASS., Cutler Farm—All modern conveniences; 1 mile from Warren; cool, shaded, screened porch; home grown food; quiet, restricted; permanent guests accommodated; weekly $12, monthly $40. ELIAS and CUTLER. Phone 203.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 466 Lexington Ave (46nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2234.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. 545 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279

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AT ONCE in year-round school, houseman, handyman; care lawns, furnaces; only experienced houseman need apply; Christian Scientist preferred; references required. Tel. Huntington 23, Deanwood School, Shelton, Conn., Box W.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 723 Washington St. Boston.

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DESIRABLE furnished office with service; reception room; also desk space; reasonable. City Hall District. Woods 2-6660, N.Y.C.

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CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
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SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on beach. Superior accommodations at modest rates. Inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Large airy rooms by day or week; free parking. MRS. MAZIE ADDINGTON, 1309 State St. Phone 6-2012.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. COM. 8609.

BOSTON, 14 Clearway St.—Pleasant rooms overlooking Publishing House garden, in quiet home; permanent or transient guests accommodated; kitchen privileges. Call or phone COM. 4552.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients. (Endicott 2-2710).

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive, medium, outside, running water, elevator; temporary, permanent; $5-$6; references. ENdicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., Riverside (93rd)—Spacious, light bed-sitting; running water; adjacent bath; quiet adult family, breakfast optional; references. RIverside 9-5122.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1918 Eye St. N. W.—Clean, comfortable room, twin beds, innerspring mattresses, running water. Metropolitan 9611.

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HOUSEKEEPER—Capable of taking full charge; in or around Boston; Christian Scientists preferred. M. D. SMITH, 104 Hemenway St., Boston. KEN. 4756

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On Salmon River, Leesville, East Hampton, Conn. A Modern Inn of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine; sports; rates $21, $25, $27 weekly American plan. Booklet. W. C. Rook.

GREEN MOUNTAINS - Lake country, wood trails, riding, walking, swimming, canoeing; delicious food; an interlude in Vermont stillness; reasonable rates; historic Echo Lake Inn; Tyson, Vermont. CAROLINE DAY.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

Treaties

(Continued from Page 1)

which is not impossible, somebody in Cairo forgot to put the document (duly insured) into the postbox.

Another international Convention presented in February—this time between "Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, and others"—relates to the unification of rules for the immunity of State-owned vessels. This dates back still further than the Postal Convention, having been signed in Brussels on April 10, 1926. In this case, the cause of delay can be inferred from the communiqué since there had to be an additional Protocol—signed on May 24, 1934 and registered by the Secretariat in February—before the convention was finally ratified. What with one thing after another it has taken 11 years to bring this convention into operation.

Of Minor Importance

Most of the other engagements registered in February are individually of minor importance, but which collectively show the extreme diversity and complexity of inter-state relations. There is a convention between Latvia and Sweden dealing with postal regulations, and a convention between Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the one part and Iraq of the other regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters.

Then there is an agreement between Germany and Denmark regarding the reciprocal exchange of goods, a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Norway and Uruguay, an exchange of notes between Brazil and Norway regarding a Provisional Commercial Agreement, an agreement between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay regarding trade and payments, an exchange of notes between Great Britain and Egypt constituting an agreement to facilitate commercial relations between Egypt and Palestine, yet another British Agreement—with Greece—for the reciprocal exemption from income tax of certain profits or gains arising from an agency.

Finally, there is an exchange of notes between Estonia and Sweden regarding the régime applicable to the importation of Estonian meat into Sweden.

Fliers Meet President

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt has congratulated the three Soviet fliers who recently made a flight from Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif. The trio—Michael Gromoff, Andrei Yumasheff, and Sergei Danilin—were presented by Konstantine Cumansky, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Queen Mary	July 28	Plymouth	Aug. 2	July 27	8:00 pm	July 28	8:00 am
Ile de France	July 29	Plymouth	Aug. 4	July 28	8:00 pm	July 29	8:00 am
Amer. Farmer	July 30	Plymouth	Aug. 5	July 29	8:00 pm	July 30	12 noon
Amer. Importer	July 31	Liverpool	Aug. 9	July 30	8:00 pm	July 31	7:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	July 31	Gibraltar	Aug. 8	July 30	8:00 pm	July 31	9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Asama Maru	Aug. 5		July 31	4:00 pm	July 31	5:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Maunawili	Victoria	Aug. 2	July 29	4:00 pm	July 29	5:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30	4:00 pm	July 30	5:00 pm

*San Francisco. †Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive all-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays, not including holidays.

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 5 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

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Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. and C. Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 3½ guineas inclusive.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the East Cliff. 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms; general heating; dining room accommodates 100; two large sun lounges. Winter from 2½ gns. Spring 3½ gns. Summer 3 gns.; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
40 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 7 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Proprietor, P. K. BIENN.

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD
Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking.

BOURNEMOUTH Surrey Road **BRUNDON**
The Hotel with a welcome. Phone 6238
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey

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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 24 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 3646J1.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
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Extensive alterations have been carried out, Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE — Board residence, near sea, shops, cinema; tennis courts free to visitors. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046.

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MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and the atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive Terms from 3 and 4 gns. B., W., according to season. Week-ends from 39/-. NO EXTRAS. Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

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Redecorated, H. and C. water throughout; interior spring mattresses; 80 bedrooms; lift; lock-ups; weekly terms 3½ to 4½ gns. Tel. 4458.

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Running water, hot and cold in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON
CROMWELL COURT REC. A.A.
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All public rooms including two delightful lounges, dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings. H. and C., gas fires and F. O. phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns weekly. 10/6 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6. Special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

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Spotless cleanliness; excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts; full board 48/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 20/-. Reduction for doubles.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Pro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

ENGLAND (Continued)

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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
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Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension 4x. 2½ gns. p.w. Daily 10/6. Bed Breakfast, Bath 7x. 3/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3016.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, London"
Much used by Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.
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BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.
400 ft. above sea level.
Extensive views. Tennis, etc.
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

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Telegrams "Barkastel Southkens"
Close to church
Comfortable, convenient and quiet. Every bedroom fitted with Central Heating (also Gas-Fire), H. and C. Water, F. O. Telephones and Bed Lights. Lift all floors. 1st Class Cuisine and Service. Individual requirements specially studied by Resident Proprietors.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
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A Christian Science church near by
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; buses and tubes to all parts; hot and cold water in bedrooms; ample bathrooms; lift; inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food well cooked, liberally served. Tariff, Resident Proprietor.

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Well furnished Hotel with passenger lift and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering.
Terms from 3 gns. p.w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church.

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Lovely sea views; one min. sea; bathing pool, gardens, running water in bedrooms; Mr. and Mrs. Garbett.

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Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
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Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns.
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Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Gunroom or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns weekly.
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Charmingly situated near sea and shops. H. and C. throughout; terms from 3½ gns. Mrs. E. Winn.

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WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Ambrooke Private Hotel—Home comforts combined with hotel efficiency, near sea, golf, park. Phone 440. MRS. GROOME, Ellenboro Park.

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All modern appointments. Expert food. Guests' requirements studied. Lift. One minute's walk bus for church. 3 to 5 gns. Phone 239.

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MANCHESTER, 20—Comfortable home, good table, easy access all parts. Birch Avenue, off Talbot Rd. Old Trafford. Phone TRA. 2581.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LIVERPOOL—Pure home-made marmalade; oranges, ginger, grapefruit; 1 carton 2/6, 2 cartons 5/9. Gladstone, 94 Cullert Rd.

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 6—Mrs Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home, near Christ Church and Victoria Road. Tel. 64859.

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Milnstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
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extend a very cordial invitation to visitors to "walk thro" their store at convenience.
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Family Grocery Stores
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We stock Lushus Table Jellies, Lushus Cremes, Cocktail marmalade. Large selection of cheese, summer drinks.
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Gay Summery Clothes for Seaside or Country Holiday—Smartest of Ensembles for Cruise and Continent—
ALL AT THE SALE PRICES
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Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
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Newcastle-on-Tyne
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists

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Every Time at
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Seeds :: Bulbs :: Sundries
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Hand-knit Woollies for Men, Women, Children and Babies.
Individual Attention.

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For
Trunks, Wardrobe Trunks, Air Luggage
Nightee Cases, Hat Bags, etc., etc.
BARKERS
CORNER HOUSE Tel. 1515

LEEDS

THE ELECTRICITY SHOP
for electric fires, vacuum cleaners, lamp fittings, domestic appliances, refrigerators, etc. Read, electrical contractors for private houses, churches, factories . . . etc.
Bailey's
tel. 22325
29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER.
*The Store for Disc

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Children's Corner

Peggy's Playmate

Peggy had the strangest playmate. She lived in the attic and so far as Peggy knew she never came downstairs at all. Peggy called her Minty, her rainy-day playmate because when the rain came pit-a-pat against the window panes Peggy always went up in the attic to play.

One day she went up when the sun was shining and there was Minty! Peggy said, "Will you come out in the garden today?" But Minty didn't answer. She just stood there staring.

Minty was as tall as Peggy and her hair was yellow too, but strangest of all she wore pinafores just like Peggy's and once when Peggy's pinafore had a patch below the knee Minty's did too.

Minty never talked. When Peggy asked her a question she stared straight at her, her lips shut tight. But she did everything Peggy did. If Peggy tied her shoe lace Minty tied hers. If Peggy brushed her

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peggy Dressed Up in a Shawl

hair, Minty brushed hers. If Peggy danced a jig, Minty danced too. Sometimes Peggy laughed at her and then you should have seen Minty laugh too. She was jolly when she laughed and Peggy liked her best then.

One day when Peggy was making paper dolls she upset the glue-pot. It made her cross and she ran straight to Minty and stamped her foot and scowled. Oh, you should have seen Minty then. The corners of her mouth went down, her eyes were all squinted up and her round face was really square. Peggy cried, "If you could only see yourself, Minty, you wouldn't get angry again, never, never, never!"

Another day Peggy dressed up in a shawl she found in the old chest in the attic. Will you believe it? Minty dressed up too and in exactly the same color shawl.

"Where did you get your shawl, Minty?" Peggy asked but Minty just stared. Peggy put her shawl back in the chest and, what do you think? When she ran back to Minty, Minty had put her shawl away too and there she was standing in her pinafore.

"Where did you put your shawl, Minty," Peggy whispered, "over there?"

Minty pointed to the chest so Peggy ran back to it. She searched and she searched but there was only one shawl there.

"It's most strange," she whispered, and she began to search the attic, but even so there was no shawl. There were lots of other things however. Away under the eaves Peggy found a bright red ball. "Ah, ha," she said, running to Minty, "now we'll have some fun! Minty, let's play ball!" Peggy raised her arm high and threw the bright red ball to Minty.

Crash! Bang! The noise was so loud Peggy shut her eyes. When it was quiet again and she opened them Minty was gone! "Minty, Minty," Peggy called, "where are you?" But Minty did not come back and large pieces of shining glass lay around on the floor near where she had stood.

Peggy ran downstairs. The first person she saw was Uncle Jeremy sitting in the library reading. "Oh, Uncle Jeremy," she said and told him all that had happened in the attic.

He listened carefully, shaking his head, "Well, well," he said at last, "so Minty's gone!"

"But where has she gone?" Peggy asked. "And who was she?" Then Uncle Jeremy began to laugh. He laughed so long Peggy thought he was never going to stop. "Please Uncle Jeremy," she said, "tell me."

And this is what he said:

"The little girl in the attic
She wasn't a girl at all
Only your reflection
In a mirror on the wall.

"When you smashed the mirror
Of course she couldn't stay
This strange little playmate
Of a rainy day."

Forest Warriors—

Monitor Camera Club from Frieda Clausen, Roundup, Mont.

Sturdy Trees on Mountain Trail Overlooking Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Some good advice on the use of books is contained in today's cryptic message—a quotation by Thomas Fuller.

"KL NOPQSK RK RTU KOVQ R KSLXYZQALVQ BRTEU, SXT KL KFU YLLGA; KFQU RZHRUA SQEQOPQ KFQQ HOKF KFQ ARVQ GOTNTQAA."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the Senator just named as Democratic majority leader —— add the number of letters in the name of the State he represents ——; subtract the number of states which border on this State ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of this State's capital city ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the river which forms a large part of the northern border of this State ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Writing from Orleans, Mass., a Cambridge reader suggests changing WIND to SURF in 5 moves.

What Is the Premium?

Mr. A's household goods, which were valued at $2500, are insured at the rate of 50 cents a $100, for a term of 3 years. What is the premium?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words, with their antonyms, form this little test of one's matching ability. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	begin	continue	
2	remain	entrust	
3	increase	terminate	✓
4	append	darken	
5	curtail	respond	
6	stop	dwindle	
7	smooth	vanish	
8	insert	extend	
9	illuminate	detract	
10	inquire	crinkle	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Talking Contest

Your guests will like this game, because everyone likes to talk—men and women alike!

Choose two persons whose voices are more or less of the same pitch, and give them different subjects upon which they must talk at random. At the "go" signal they start talking, each trying to ignore the other and speak without hesitation. But it isn't long until they begin to get excited and trespass on the other's subject! They falter and have to slow up for lack of words—and to emphasize what little they can think of to say, they yell, much to the amusement of the others.

To make the game especially funny, impossible and ridiculous subjects should be chosen—something like "airplanes in the days of Adam and Eve," etc.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

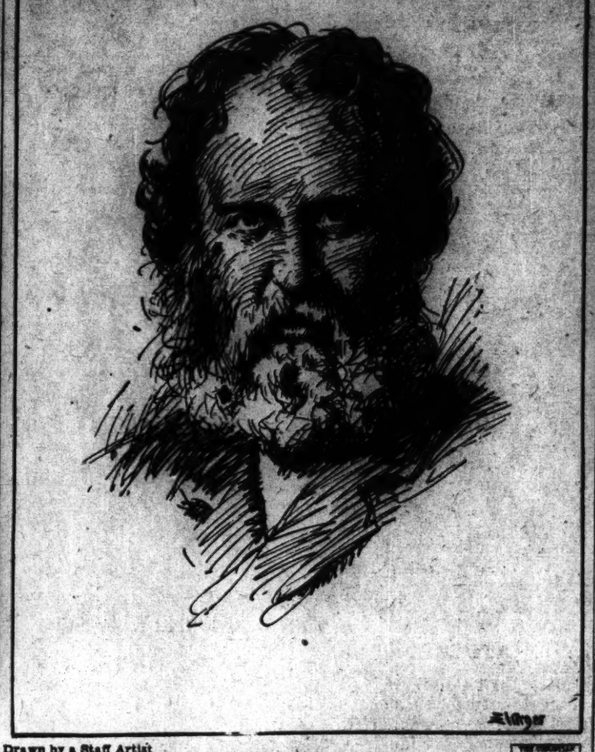
Brevities

Humorist: A medical journal mentions a Budapest man who talked for 17 days without stopping. It does not say whether he sold a vacuum-cleaner after all.

Punch: British cinemas are visited by something like 30,000,000 people every week. And most of them file past us at the most thrilling moment of the film.

Cotton Ginners' Journal: A secret —something you tell one person at a time.

Lines About Leaders—81



Drawn by a Staff Artist

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

(1807-1882)

AMERICA has drawn her children from a great many lands.
Henry W. Longfellow was the beloved poet who wrote for all.
He sang of Old World legends, he sang of New World hope.
He was born in a large, square house by the sea in Maine.
If his parents were not rich, they had means and distinction.
Their ancestry dated back to the landing of the Mayflower.
At Bowdoin College, Henry proved rather slow in mathematics.
But he wrote with a delightful tranquillity, free from strain.
After he was graduated he longed to become a man of letters.
"Your profession must afford you substance," said his father.
Consequently it was decided that Henry should take up law.

YET no sooner was this determined than fortune intervened.
Bowdoin College created a professorship of modern languages.
Aware of Longfellow's talent, they offered him the post.
His father provided funds for the required study abroad.
And exultant, the young man found himself on his way to Europe.
He quickly mastered the very essence of foreign culture.
And back in New England he devoted his time to classes.
Shortly after he had become the leader in his profession.

NOW Longfellow was a brilliant teacher of letters at Harvard.
But this occupation was not the stronger current in his life.
A lover of literature, he still harbored the desire to write.
And this led him to publish sonnets, ballads, lyrics, tales.
A new movement of thought was developing at that time.
People began to discuss the validity of old religious systems;
Could man be powerless in the hands of a foreordaining fate?
Was life merely to be endured rather than to be enjoyed?
They were thankful to theologians who grasped their feelings.
But they loved the poet who cast those feelings into song.

LONGFELLOW'S message appeared in his solemn Psalm of Life:

Tell me not in mournful numbers:
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers
And things are not what they seem.

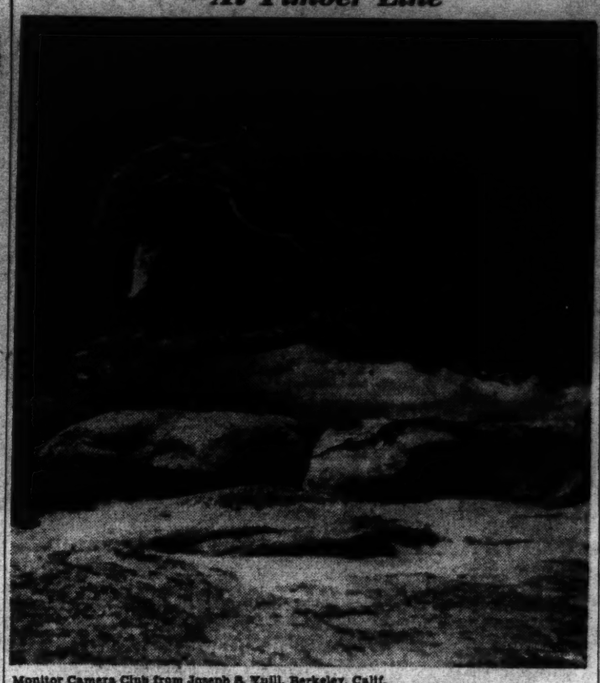
This was the gospel of optimism, of aspiration, of promise.
The Psalm of Life echoed its voice around the world.
The coming poems were therefore received with much delight.
Longfellow soon reached the pinnacle of prosperity and fame.
And this fame corresponded to the growth of half a century.
He awakened the interest in the literatures of other countries.
He revealed the glory and power of the elementary virtues.
His verses were learned by millions and gladdened their lives.

LONGFELLOW was a man of quiet habits and refined taste.
He now dwelt in the comfortable Craigie House at Cambridge.
A devoted wife and five children filled his days with happiness.
And the door of their home stood invariably open to all.
The last lines of the poet still ring in his readers' hearts:

Out of the shadow of night
The world rolls into light.
It is daybreak everywhere.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierre
Copyright 1937 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

—At Timber Line



Monitor Camera Club from Joseph S. Yaill, Berkeley, Calif.

The Sentinel of Sentinel Dome, Yosemite National Park

In Lighter Vein

The Individualist

The scene was a Hollywood film-studio. Thousands of "extras," attired as French revolutionaries storming the Bastile, filled the middle distance.

In the foreground, on a rostrum, was the director, bawling through a megaphone: "We're going to do this over and over again—until the guy shouting 'whoopee' decides to cooperate."—Tit-Bits.

—Humorist

"Isn't it a bother deciding where to go for the holidays?"

"It doesn't bother me. The boss tells when to go, and the wife tells me where."

They're In Again!

"It was so cold where we were," said the Arctic explorer, "that the candle froze and we couldn't blow it out."

"That's nothing," said his rival. "Where we were the words came out of our mouths in pieces of ice, and we had to fry them to hear what we were talking about."—Tit-Bits.

Homework

"How old is your father?"

"Thirty-eight, teacher."

"H'm. I must set you homework more suited to one of his age."—The Ukapian.

It Pays to Advertise

A traveler seeking advertisements for a local paper called at the village grocer's. Upon presenting his card, he was surprised when the gray-headed proprietor said, "Nothing doing. Been established 80 years, and never advertised."

Turning to leave, the traveler said, "Excuse me, sir, but what is that building on the hill?"

"The village church," said the grocer.

"Been there long?" asked the traveler.

"About 300 years."

"Well," replied the traveler, "they still ring the bell."—Tit Bits.

Finished With It

A high school girl, seated next to a famous astronomer at a dinner party, struck up a conversation with him by asking, "What do you do in life?"

He explained, "I study astronomy."

"Dear me," said the girl, "I finished astronomy last year."

—Boston Traveler.

Aha!

"I've finished with that girl."

"Why?"

"She asked me if I danced."

"What's so insulting about that?"

"I was dancing with her when she asked me."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Quotation for Today

RASH, fruitless war,
from wanton glory
waged is only splendid
murder.—THOMSON.

Jest a Minute

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Pray Without Ceasing'

[In response to numerous requests, the following Sundial contribution, which first appeared in this column Oct. 31, 1928, is gladly reprinted.—Editor.]

Chicago

A number of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions. Among others it was asked how the command to "Pray without ceasing" could be complied with, and one of the number was appointed to write an essay to be read at the next meeting.

This being overheard by a maid-servant, she exclaimed, "What! A whole month to tell the meaning of the text? It is one of the easiest and best in the Bible!"

"Well, well," said the minister, "What can you say about it, Mary? How do you understand it? Can you pray all the time when you have so many things to do?"

"Why, yes, sir," said Mary. "The more things I have to do, the more I can pray."

"Let us hear how you do this," said the minister.

"Well," said the girl, "when I open my eyes in the morning, I pray, 'Lord, open the eyes of my understanding!' While I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with righteousness; when I have washed, I ask for the washing of regeneration; when I begin to work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day; when I kindle the fire, I pray that God's work may revive my heart; as I begin to sweep out the house, I pray that my heart be cleansed of its impurities; when I am preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with the manna and the sincere milk of the Word; as I am busy with the children, I look to God as my Father, and pray for the spirit of adoption, that I may be His child; and so on, all day everything I do furnishes me with a thought of prayer."

"Enough," said the minister. "These things are revealed to babes and often hid from the wise and prudent. Go on, Mary, pray without ceasing."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rescinding Bylaws Same as Amending

Question: At a regular meeting, the membership unanimously adopted a new set of bylaws. Later, a member filed with the clerk written notice of intention to move to rescind action at the meeting in question, and requested the clerk to include notice of such intention in the call for the next meeting. This request the Board of Directors ruled out of order, basing its decision on Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, (p. 169).

Was the board's action justified, considering that the bylaws require a proposed amendment to be signed by not fewer than five members?

*Answer: The action of the board was right. After bylaws or bylaw amendments have been adopted they may not be rescinded except by following the same procedure required for amending bylaws. In this case, one of the requirements evidently is the signature of five members to the notice. It should be pointed out also that if the new bylaws are in effect, as is the case if no other provision was made at the time they were adopted, simple action to rescind them, if carried, would leave the organization without bylaws.

Daily Anecdote

Enterprise

Over 100 years ago a youth of 18 journeyed from Cape Cod to Boston to seek his fortune. Diligent search failed to reveal a job, so he set about to make one.

Casting about among some refuse, he found a board suitable for building an oyster stand on a street corner. Then he borrowed a wheelbarrow and went three miles to an oyster smack, where he purchased three bushels of the bivalves, and wheeled them to his little stand.

He sold all his oysters in one day and continued in this pursuit until he had saved $130, with which he purchased a horse and cart. Presently he was able to move his growing business into a commodious building, where he continued to prosper.

Thus did Isaac Rich lay the foundation of a great fortune which, after his passing, provided for the establishment of the Boston University.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "To divert at any time a troublesome fancy, run to thy books; they always receive thee with the same kindness."

Factual Figuring: 7 (Hanley) plus 8 (Kentucky), minus 7 (Ill., Ind., Ohio, W. Va., Va., Penn., Md.), minus 9 (Frankfort), divided by 4 (Ohio) equals 15.

Letter Changing: Wind, wine, wire, sire, sure, surf.

What Is the Premium? $12.50.

Fun With Antonyms: Begin—terminate; remain—vanish; increase—decrease; append—detract; curtail—extend; stop—continue; smooth—crinkle; insert—extract; illuminate—darken; inquire—respond.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Unexpected Meeting*

By LE PELLEY

THE NOISE WE HEARD WAS JUST ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS CLUMP OF BUSHES...
I KNOW IT!
SUPPOSE IT'S A BEAR—OR A MOOSE!
GET OUT OF THE WAY WHILE I LOOK — I'VE NEVER SEEN A MOOSE....
?
?
MARMADUKE — FOR GOODNESS' SAKE — HOW DID YOU GET HERE?
I DECIDED THAT A LARGE SEARCHING PARTY WAS LIABLE TO BE DISCOVERED — SO I UNDERTOOK THE ADVENTURE BY MYSELF! I WAS JUST PREPARING TO RETIRE WHEN I HEARD A NOISE AND IT TURNED OUT TO BE YOU

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Disappearance of Baldpate*

By THE HAGERS

FOR YEARS, SAID CAPTAIN BILL, BALDPATE SAILED ON THE NANCY JANE AS MATE.
BUT ONE DAY, ON OUR HOMEWARD TRIP, HE DISAPPEARED—AYE, LEFT THE SHIP.
WE'RE HEADING NOW FOR GUADELOUPE TO SEARCH AN ISLAND IN THIS GROUP.
THE BOSUN PASSED, THEN WENT BELOW. A SILENT DUCK! WHAT DID HE KNOW?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Nonstop Government

SUBSTANTIALLY the same Government has been in power in Great Britain for six years, yet there are no signs that the country is in the mood to withdraw its support. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, pointed the other day to the recent by-elections. It has happened that in the seven weeks beginning on June 1 there has been an unusual number of by-elections—no fewer than twelve. In eleven of these the Government won outright, and the twelfth was won by an independent Conservative who announced his readiness to support the Government. The Labor and Liberal polls have been smaller than in the last general election, and though the Conservative totals are also reduced, they have been sufficient to insure easy victory.

It has been a very rare thing in British politics that a government which has been in power for six years should continue to face elections with confidence. It is clear, then, that there are some exceptional factors at work which are serving to strengthen the National Government. One is tempted to conclude that there is more reality in the claims of the Government to be "national" than is admitted by the Opposition. Certainly the weakness in the personnel of both the Oppositions has arisen from the fact that so many of their former leaders have been absorbed in the Ministry. On the other hand, if the spirit of the Opposition had been strong enough, surely by this time it would have developed new leaders.

The decline of the Liberal Party is due to the fact that both the other parties have been in a certain degree "Liberalized." Its thunder has been stolen; its outlook has been distributed through all the groups; the British nation as a whole has accepted so much that was distinctive of Liberalism that its *raison d'être* as a separate force has ceased to be urgent. Therefore, there are Liberals on the Conservative side and Liberals on the Labor side; they have provided a leaven for the one, a moderating influence for the other.

Under that influence, the official Labor Party has ceased to be extreme Left wing. It is in the main moderate, not wishing to press its Socialist doctrines to the uttermost, and more afraid of the Revolutionary Socialists on its left than of the ministerialists on the opposite benches. The small groups of red-hot Socialists are unable to direct the Labor Party, which knows that the country is in no mood for revolutionary politics. The result is that that party has no compelling distinctive program of its own to put before the country.

The fact is that domestic disputes have shrunk in importance compared with the vaster dispute between the democracies and the dictatorships. The conflict between the doctrines of the free state and the totalitarian state overshadows everything else. The vast majority of members of all parties in Britain are on the side of democracy, and as long as that controversy persists in Europe there is little disposition to press the differences of party beyond a certain point.

As long as Labor feels compelled, as it does, to support the main policies of the National Government, the country can see no reason for displacing that Government. The British Ministry today is strong, not so much because its qualities endear it to the electorate as because the country feels it cannot afford dissension. The stolidity with which Britain supports or tolerates its National Government is the British reply to the entrenchment of the dictatorships.

Belaboring the President

WHEN John L. Lewis' steel and mine unions criticized the Roosevelt Administration for alleged indifference to the violation of workers' rights, they underscored a basic misconception of government that has hampered the C. I. O. in its recent activities. This misconception sees government as the ally of a particular faction and as prepared to manipulate or improvise laws to assure the triumph of that faction's interests.

The Roosevelt Administration has mobilized all the machinery possible to test the justice of labor's case whenever labor has properly solicited the operation of that machinery. The National Labor Relations Board promptly considered complaints that one of the four independent steel companies was violating the Wagner Labor Law by refusing to sign a contract with the C. I. O. The board is hearing complaints that the Republic Steel Corporation has violated the same law. The board would also have arranged an election to determine whether the steel workers were entitled to recognition, if the C. I. O. had demanded it.

In short, the Administration has applied whenever possible the machinery elaborately drafted to assure justice to labor. The C. I. O. has a weak case before the public as it turns upon the Government for not supporting it in a policy that largely disregarded this machinery. The organization should not forget that the Administration resisted strong pressure to enact legislation which might have seriously restricted the strikers' tactics.

Having been the beneficiary of laws that vastly enhance its powers and its rights, organized labor can hardly attack a friendly Administration without seeming to admit how much more it expected of that Administration than public opinion would have tolerated.

Women on the March

WOMEN have never been more flattered at any moment in their forward march than in the present hour! While it might appear, if one looked at the evidence, that they are having to combat discrimination in economics more than at any time since woman suffrage came to the fore, this fact alone reveals how great has been their progress.

Turning points often have the appearance of obstruction. But the red light inevitably becomes green, and it is in these quiet hours that latent qualities of character develop, that latent talents appear, and genius is born.

Women have a real genius for cooperation and initiative which has not been scratched as yet, but which puts in appearance under pressure. It appeared at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Atlantic City recently, when opponents of protective legislation won a unanimous victory, without discussion, favoring a policy of sound legislation based on the nature of work and not on the sex of the worker. The story has it that even the women themselves were surprised by their own unanimity!

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in her message to the convention urged women to seek new outlets for self-expression. Undoubtedly the field for women's work is as yet scarcely known, and out of this transitional period of changing ways they will develop new courage and abilities by working out their own salvation, rather than merely accepting the positions hitherto outlined for them in their former status. Already they are bending their energies toward new occupations of a far more executive nature than have been generally attempted thus far. Many are going into business for themselves who were formerly small cogs in men's industrial wheels.

The hour is an hour of rejoicing, not discouragement. Much of the legislation which attempted to remove married women workers from civil and federal employment has failed of passage. Woman may accept it as a compliment that she is being considered so large a factor in economics in competition with men as to be considered worth thinking about. In the moments of waiting for marching orders and feeling their way to new achievements, it is women's privilege to take stock of themselves and the possibilities before them.

The Gates of Peiping

"THIS week opens anxiously," observed Quo Tai-chi the other evening after a call on the British Foreign Secretary. The Chinese Ambassador to London had just informed Mr. Eden of the Nanking Government's view of developments in North China. Numerous "incidents" have been seized upon by the Japanese for pressing their demands upon China in the last week or so.

The latest to be reported reads almost like a tale from the lips of Scheherazade. In this Arabian Night-mare the gates of Peiping shut like hungry jaws on half a company of Japanese soldiers who were marching through them to take up quarters in the Japanese Embassy barracks, leaving the other half outside. Then the shooting began—within the walls, those outside having no choice but to leave their comrades to the "anti-Japanese" mercies of Chinese troops within.

In Tokyo the war-psychosis spreads again as the Japanese Government announces intentions to take stern measures to protect Japanese civilians in North China. The mouths of guns again outtalk the lips of statesmen, and the progress of negotiations on which Far Eastern peace depends is put for the moment into reverse.

Of course, the trouble is that Japan is suspected of intending to protect more than the lives and rights of its civilians in Chinese territory. It appears to be bent on protecting special privileges which it has assumed for itself on the Asiatic mainland. The methods pursued by Japan's army are hindering rather than helping China to become the responsible, co-operative government that Japanese spokesmen say they desire China to have. These methods can have only one other aim—to set up regimes not responsible to anybody but the Japanese military authorities.

Gaudy Tapestry

Book News of the Day

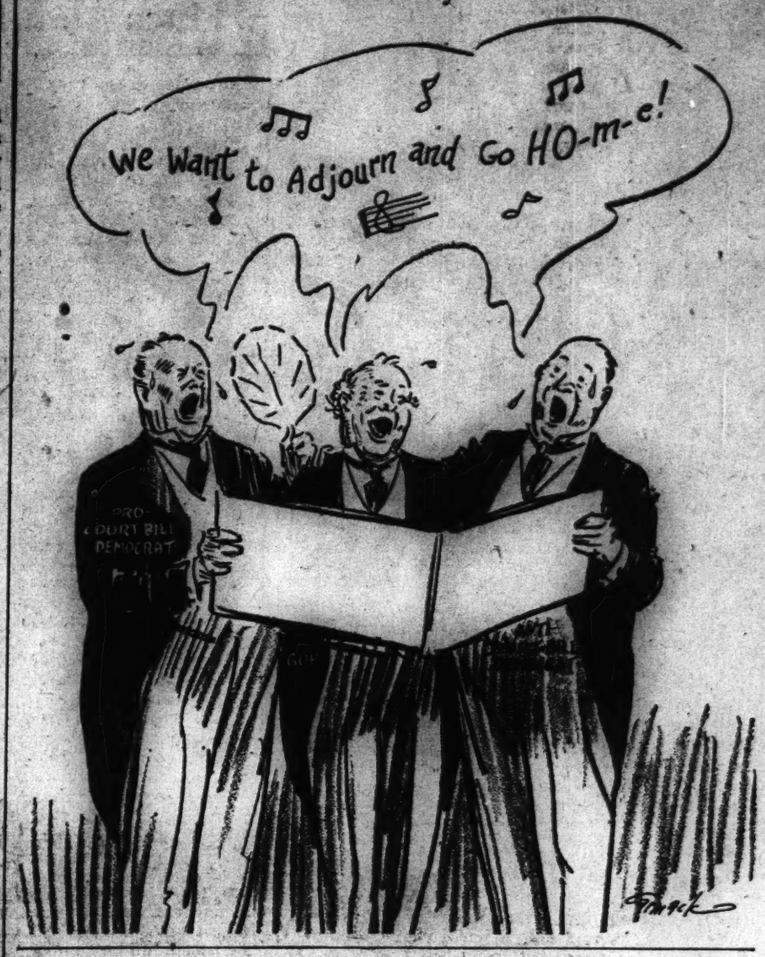
WHEN an eighteen-year-old girl ascended the throne of England in 1837, she regained for her family the traditional royal prestige which had undergone serious setbacks during the years the four Georges had reigned. The history of the infamous princes who immediately preceded Victoria can hardly be recalled with any pride or pleasure by the English, with the result that many contemporary writers of historical fiction have purposely refrained from meddling in those turbid waters wherein the Hanoverian ship of state came perilously close to foundering. No such diffidence has hindered Vaughan Wilkins, whose novel, AND SO—VICTORIA (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) plunges directly into this unwholesome backwash.

The story is built around the life of Christopher Harnish, who is ingeniously introduced by Mr. Wilkins as the son of Amelia, youngest daughter of George III. Christopher being thus fictionally established as a connection of the royal family, the history of his tumultuous career necessarily involves the whole range of plots and counterplots in which George's offspring were constantly embroiled. The author's prodigious research and apparently unlimited imagination make the background a combination of accurate historical detail and astounding melodrama, wherein fact and fiction are thus almost inextricably intermingled. To the lay reader, every intrigue has a measure of verisimilitude. The hatred of George IV toward the unfortunate Caroline; the suspicious circumstances surrounding the passing of both the princesses, Charlotte and Elizabeth, which left Victoria the last frail obstacle between Cumberland and the throne; the antagonism between certain French *émigrés* and their royal debtors in England—these are well known, and are all woven into the tapestry of the novel along with countless episodes of Mr. Wilkins' own creation. This admixture makes the amazing adventures of Christopher Harnish at once credible and incredible; and, in the face of this paradox, one is almost tempted for a moment to believe that the child Victoria actually owed her throne to this idealistic, globe-trotting d'Artagnan, who was finally able to thwart the conspiracies against her.

The episodic action, complicated by a score of ramifications, is appropriate to the wide scope of the novel, and is well bolstered by the vivid characterization of the members of the royal family and the authentic ring of the background. If brutality and violence, hatred and intrigue, are uppermost, it must be remembered that these stigmata were burnt into the early Hanoverian period by the Georges themselves. Mr. Wilkins unabashed, flaunts their whole escutcheon, the tarnished and contaminated memorial which overshadowed five generations of princes.

M. W. S.

Harmony



Poetry in Every Can

IF THERE is one thing above another that I like to do, it is to paint. To transform with color something old and worn. A summer's job that gives complete satisfaction in accomplishment. Its "before and after" speaking so plainly that it needs no commentator to point out achievement.

Yet a job that is always being put off until more convenient season. "Yes, I'll paint those chairs this season," I say, and wait for the time when I can fall to the task with all the abandonment of a painting frolic.

But eventually the day arrives. Air cool and bracing. No company expected. Clad in an old blue gingham rescued from a peg in the attic, I betake myself to the woodshed. A cavernous appendage redolent of pine knots and apple-tree chunks and with beams so wide that they make ample shelves for my painting equipment. A motley array of paint pots and much bedaubed brushes.

Choosing a medium-sized one, carefully left soaking in turpentine since last season, I note with dismay that it still oozes green. Green, a tenacious color left in from my last job on the porch furniture. With steady up and down stroke, I work it on the inside of the shed, which, due to my numerous other painting attacks, has a weird rainbow appearance not strictly New England.

Softened at length and with no trace of green even in its deepest depths, I reach up for my new can of yellow paint purchased on my last jaunt to the city. I look at its lid. Just as I expected. If there is one thing the paint producers pride themselves on, it is jamming down the lid so firmly that to all intents and purposes it might as well be soldered in. I flourish my tack puller, the only prying tool I can find, and dig in for a fifteen-minutes siege, when suddenly off pops that recalcitrant lid like a thing alive.

* * *

Now to stir in the oil. Seizing a slender splinter of a stick, I wield it like a spoon as I swish the mixture round and round until, oil and pigment thoroughly one, a golden fluid gleams.

Why haven't I used yellow paint before? I ask myself. To paint the world with sunshine all within my scope and I have been dabbling in apple greens and colonial blues.

How it stands out on my soft gray gloves fresh from the ten-cent store. A harmonious effect pleasant to consider.

My first stroke with the brush thrills. Already I feel new powers. How striking this yellow against non-committal gray. It flashes back from memory an old Sunday school song, "Brighten the corner where you are."

Zestfully I paint on, my old blue chair becoming modishly printed with yellow. My arms also nicely flecked as I reach down under to perfect the rounds. Jenny Wren is chattering. The cat birds are prying around with querulous curiosity. A humming bird zips in the honeysuckle.

My paint brush moves rhythmically. Surely some one of my remote ancestors must have been a master painter. I hum as I proceed to the second chair. How joyous this cornsilk yellow will shine in my too dark kitchen. Fascinating the names they give colors now. Cornsilk. Poetry in every can.

Folks that make a fuss over the smell of fresh paint have evidently never painted. Such a fine clean smell. Fresh, energizing. In my enthusiasm I feel I shall tackle the side walls of the kitchen. All cornsilk yellow, of course.

* * *

The thought tantalizes with every stroke.

A fly in the can. I poke him out, trailing yellow patterns on the newspaper, just as Miss Featherbloom, fresh from motoring out from the city, heaves into view round the corner of the porch.

"Oh, you're painting, aren't you?" says she.

A nettling question. But I only smile, for to repeat what is so entirely evident seems a waste of time.

"Sit down, Miss Featherbloom. And don't mind if I continue with my job. I like to keep at it until I'm through."

Miss Featherbloom sniffs, "Well, you do get into it pretty well, don't you?"

I paint on but with no humming. Miss Featherbloom feels, it is most apparent, that I am wasting my time. Leisurely she swings back and forth in the couch hammock. "With such a view as you have here, I should think you would sit back and enjoy it." And not one word about my chairs in their shining cornsilk yellow.

Nonchalantly oblivious that it is lunch time, she settles back. "Such an ideal day."

H. S. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Friendly Rivalry

By Frank L. Perrin

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

TODAY, without leave, I invaded the territory included in the domain presided over by "Pacifica," just to see, among other things, how he is doing. It is apparent that he is keeping in close touch with the people of the northwestern area, and that the friends in Vancouver, little more than a hop, skip and jump away, would be happy to be counted as belonging to his adopted family. Seattle in the nine years that have elapsed since our last visit, has grown and taken on proprietary airs. It has well deported itself as vigilant outpost during all the years since it volunteered to guard its strategic sector at the northern and western border. In its own estimation it has leveled protruding hills, and this it has actually done, to some extent. But to unaccustomed eyes Seattle is still a city of many hills and few hollows. The town seems to rise on terraces from water front to distant residential sections, each beautiful in design, color and topography.

There remains, it would seem, hardly a vestige of that rivalry which once existed between Seattle and her matronly neighbor, Vancouver, in British Columbia. Both these cities appear to have turned their faces to the west, out upon the broad waters of the Pacific. Their chief dependence, one judges, is not upon the hinterland, but upon a present and future commerce with the Orient and its people. Almost, it would seem, these sister cities regard the people of their own landed estates as dependent upon them, and that they themselves might exist and prosper were they to exist as independent principalities. But it should not be forgotten that in their years of struggling adolescence they were both sustained and nurtured by the food and trade of their state and province. Without paraphrasing, but by indulging a slight emphasis, one might quote, "Remember *now* thy creator in the days of thy youth!"

* * *

The all-important fact should be remembered that even now the development of the natural resources of the great Pacific Northwest has little more than begun. Its cities, grand and beautiful as they are, do not represent or reflect the region's potential wealth. Gradually, as these resources are developed the country, its villages and smaller towns, its farm homes, its mills and factories, become self-sufficient. Smooth highways do not always attract people to the larger cities. Indeed the tendency is directly opposite to this. And where there are mountains, and rivers, and lakes and trees, there, more and more, we find those who, even while at work, seek escape from the noise and hustle, the petty politics and the mounting tax burden of the great or medium-sized metropolis.

So there are few coast cities, no matter how ambitious or how prosperous commercially, which can safely turn their backs upon the supporting mainland. San Francisco has built bridges to link itself more closely and conveniently to its tributary domain. Los Angeles becomes the home city of hundreds of thousands from the prairie country who seek its cordial hospitality. It is only a convenient port of call in Oriental contacts. It has not, of course, the advantage of the northern cities in geographical relation to ocean commerce. This, if it is an advantage, is conceded to Seattle and Vancouver. Its actual value, in the future, is more or less speculative.

* * *

Our friends in this western country do not all agree as to the value of transplanted Oriental people as an industrial or social asset. These people are, as everyone knows, keen competitors and capable workers. They have influenced the wage scale in many industries because of their ability to subsist more economically than Occidentals. They excel in agriculture, especially in gardening. And now it is discovered that those of a younger generation excel, or compete successfully in schools and colleges. American and Canadian schools are educating, at public expense, many thousands of Chinese young men and women and boys and girls whose ambition, it is said, is to carry back to the land of their forbears a full measure of Western World culture in the arts and natural sciences.

Not unkindly, and not selfishly, it may be said, the people of these regions on both sides of the international boundary, are perfectly willing that this anticipated ebb in the tide of Oriental migration may come. They see, quite hopefully, the possibility of its ultimate effect upon China itself. Already, it is said, the invigorating results of a transfusion begun by this process are noticeable in China. There are indications of a renewed courage there, the source of which may not long remain a mystery.

The Wide Horizon

Two Years of Stoyadinovitch

By R. H. Markham

BELGRADE

WHEN Prince Paul became chief regent of Yugoslavia, after the assassination of his uncle King Alexander, a new political era began, which—aside from the recent conflict between the Serbian Orthodox church and the Government over ratification of the Concordat with the Vatican—is marked by more freedom and tolerance.

It is being directed by the Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, whose government has just celebrated its second anniversary. And that, indeed, is one of its outstanding achievements, namely that it stayed in power two years. In Yugoslavia that is a very long time and denotes a certain amount of stability. Stoyadinovitch has brought a little more security and assurance to the country. A little more prosperity also is evident, since he began directing affairs.

This material improvement is due chiefly to rain, good crops, and a rise in world prices, rather than to the government, but in any case it has produced a more hopeful atmosphere. Business has picked up, industry has advanced, railroad receipts have grown, the banks are in a better position and the state budget is more than balanced. This economic amelioration has been furthered still more by measures for alleviating peasant debts, helping popular co-operatives, and increasing foreign trade. Every phase of Yugoslavia's economic life shows progress. The Prime Minister himself is one of the country's foremost business men.

* * *

This same easing up of strain is to be noted in many other fields. That is the chief characteristic of Dr. Stoyadinovitch's regime. He tries to eliminate friction and to increase co-operation. As a move toward that end he has given much political freedom. In this respect his system very sharply contrasts with that of King Alexander's. The king's ideal was coercive unity through the abolition of parties and regional loyalties; Stoyadinovitch seeks harmony through the co-operation of all groups, races and regions. The old parties, though still formally forbidden by the king's laws, are allowed to work almost without restriction. The discussion of regionalism or Federalism is no longer taboo. The Slovenes give almost unrestricted expression to their regional sentiments, the Bosnian Moslems can stress local patriotism all they wish and Croatia has almost become a state within a state.

It is true that there is still strife and bitterness. Communists and extreme agrarianism are suppressed. Elections are not free from repressions, there are not infrequent clashes between the police or gendarmerie and the opposition. A good deal of control is still exercised over the press. This regime is by no means ideal. But compared to preceding ones, it is a great improvement.

Matters are even moving in the direction of a complete reorganization of the state. How far and how fast they will go one cannot say. But decided progress has been made. Two very important groups of Serbs have openly declared for a composite state with a federal constitution. A group of scholars has even drawn up a draft for such a constitution. A few years ago men were sent to jail for similar proposals.

* * *

In extremely strained and intricate situations when old antagonisms still flame one cannot make sudden reforms. No part of the world is so hard to organize as Central Europe and Yugoslavia is one of its most complex areas. One may be certain that a compromise would be better here than a radical solution. There are signs that events may be moving toward such a compromise.

That movement represents a race. The extreme, uncompromising elements are very active on one side, and the factors working for an understanding are more active on the other side. One cannot say which will win, for it is not certain whether a disaster or an agreement will be the final result, but one may assert that Dr. Stoyadinovitch is giving the conciliatory forces a better chance than they have had for a decade.

And in foreign politics the amount of relief, good will and co-operation he has brought is surprising. He has formed an absolutely new international situation. Two years ago one would not believe that Yugoslavia's relation with its neighbors could so radically improve. It has been almost a revolution. On practically every border hatred has been replaced by friendship.

Two years is a very short period. One must still be reserved in final judgment, but one may enthusiastically rejoice that at least for so long such hopeful changes has been made in one of Europe's pivotal states.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Between Elections

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I read your editorial, "Self-Government Between Elections." I was one of those who wrote letters to congressmen and senators, imploring them to help save our Supreme Court and Constitution. Surely the results, from the effort put forth by the people, go to show that once they determine to see that justice prevails, it can be accomplished.

Los Angeles, Calif. B. M. H.